THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SHERMAN.

Additional Particulars of the Evacuation and Occupation of Savannah.

GEN. GEARY'S DIVISION THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY.

REBEL WORKS VERY STRONG.

The Gunboats "Sampson" and "Fire-Fly" Captured.

A LOYAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

Salutation of the "Savannah Loyal Georgian."

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 25.—The announcement of the evacuation of this city by General Hardee and its occupation by General Sherman's forces has already been made. The great crowning success of General Sherman's second grand campaign was attained on Tuesday last, the 20th instant, with little loss of blood. Preparations had been made to bridge the dykes in front of a portion of the enemy's works, and to make an assault on Tuesday and Wednesday on his intrenchments. The line was to have been assailed along its entire length, and no one doubted its success at several important points.

The contemplated movement became known to Hardee, through his spies in our camps, and he immediately took measures to evacuate the city, and remove as great a part of his munitions as his limited transportation permitted. On Monday afternoon he saluted our lines with a tremendous bombardment, all his guns in our front being in full play and most rapidly served. The shells and solid shot fell into our lines in showers, but did little damage. Our generals did not at first understand the object of this extraordinary and heated demonstration.

The Rebels were not in a position to risk a strife, and they could not evacuate their lines without being observed while daylight remained. The rapid firing seemed to be mainly to expend ammunition, and leave as little to fall into our hands as possible when the place fell. It served another purpose as well. It enabled the enemy after dark to draw in all his main force, leaving but a few artillerists at the first lines to hold our attention. The firing was maintained until late in the evening, our guns replying slowly.

THE EVACUATION.

After dark Hardee threw his pontoon bridge across the river, and first sent all the able-bodied negroes who had been collected in the city, over the bridge under guard into South Carolina, and then began to move his column over.

The night was exceedingly propitious for such an operation. It was dark and a heavy wind was blowing from the West, conveying the sound of tramping feet over the pontoons away from our lines. But during some of the halts that occurred General Geary, commanding the 2d Division, Twentieth Corps, the extreme left of our lines, resting on the Savannah river, heard the movement across the bridge, but could not decide in which direction the troops were passing.

He ordered his division to be ready at a moment's notice to move, and then watched the progress of affairs. At midnight General Geary became convinced in his own mind that the enemy were evacuating the town, and notified the commanding general of the fact. The enemy's skirmish line continued a fusilade on our pickets, and did not cease until two or three o'clock, when they were drawn in, and not many moments after our picket line was advanced, and, meeting no opposition, pushed still further on, crawled through the abatis, floundered through the ditches, and scrambled over the parapets, and found the first line deserted. General Geary immediately advanced his division, occupied the line, and pushed on towards the city. The second line was found abandoned as well, and General Geary, at the head of a small body of men, hurried on.

THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY BY THE MAYOR TO GENERAL GEARY.

Before he had entered the city, Mayor Arnold, of the city, with four or five of the commonalty, rode up and surrendered the city to General Geary, unconditionally, and expressed a trust in the magnanimity of an honorable foe for the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants.

General Geary accepted the surrender unconditionally, and assured them that their lives and property should be protected. General Geary then entered the city, despatching Captain Veale, of his staff, with four hundred men, to take possession of Fort Jackson; and also another member of his staff to General Slocum, to inform him of his occupation of the town. The officer who bore this message had some difficulty in convincing our soldiers that Geary's Division was in town. They said to him:—"You can't come that, Johnnie Reb. The game is an old one and will not work."

Finally, he assured them sufficiently to gain a passage, and delivered his despatch to General Slocum, commanding the left wing of the army. At eight o'clock all the enemy's works were in our possession. Captain Veale, with his party, took possession of Fort Jackson and Fort Barlow, taking about sixty heavy guns in both works and fires connecting with them. The enemy had fired the barracks, but the fire was soon subdued.

The city of Savannah has changed but little during the war. It now wears an aspect of a Sunday quiet and sleep. All the stores are closed, and the blinds to all its private houses are shut, and no one seems to be at home, except where staff officers may be quartered. The inhabitants are beginning to appear on the streets more and more, their first fright having passed away. At the churches to-day there were quite a number of the ladies out, and the pastors were all at their respective desks.

They all prayed heartily for the return of peace; they remembered the sick and wounded soldiers, and the poor, but did not mention either of the Presidents in their supplications. Quite a quantity of greenbacks went into the plates at the close of the service, which will help the cause along, while Georgia State money remains worthless.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CITY.

Brigadier-General John W. Geary, commanding the 2d Division, 20th Corps, has been placed in the command of the city, and has perfected the organization of his department. The city is divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western, over which he has placed a Provost Marshal, with a heavy guard. Colonel Wood commands one, and Colonel Barnum another, who are to see that order is preserved, and to perform the other varied duties pertaining to their office. They are both excellent officers, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of all.

General Geary has had great experience as chief executive officer of cities. He was long the Alcalde of San Francisco, and subsequently its Mayor. He has firm administrative abilities, is a man of great energy and force of character, and accessible to all who may desire to see him on business. He patiently listens to all complaints or petitions, and administers justice with an even hand.

There being a large number of poor in the city, who have no means of support, he has taken all the commissary stores he has found in the city and has placed them at the disposal of the Mayor and Common Council, who are to see to a just distribution of the same, under General Geary's supervision, and who are also to see that the gas works and water works are kept in good condition. The Fire Department remains intact, and its organization will remain the same as before, in order to maintain its efficiency. The city was never better governed than at present. Every part works smoothly and harmoniously.

It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand of the inhabitants remained in the city. Very few, not connected with the Rebel military and civil service, left the city. General Hardee's wife and family were left by him to the tender mercies of our army, which General Hardee has so often described in the darkest colors. His practice seems to differ somewhat from that his general orders advise. They are, of course, as all other fatalities, protected in lives and property.

What line of policy General Sherman will adopt in relation to the inhabitants, to trade and the government of the city, has not yet been developed. There are some delicate questions involved that will require some time to settle. When his policy is made public I will hasten to lay it before your readers.

The *Cassandra* was the first boat to reach Savannah with the Union flag in three years and a half, and Captain Bennett feels proud, as he ought, of the fact. It is worthy of record.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Savannah Newspaper Accounts.

Savannah had no sooner been captured than preparations were made to publish a newspaper. On the morning of the 21th the first number of the Savannah *Loyal Georgian* made its appearance. The editor is Captain M. Summers, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers. The motto of the paper is: "Redeemed, Regenerated, and Disenthralled. The Union, it Must and Shall be Preserved." The following is the salutatory of the editor:—

SALUTATION.

On the advent of the Union forces into Savannah, and the probability that our all future may be cast to remain under the control of the "federal authorities," it has been deemed appropriate to publish a loyal newspaper, through which the Union soldiers of the army and navy, as well as of the residents of the city, can have a channel of communication with each other and with the world outside of the city limits.

Accordingly, by authority of the commandant of the post, we have taken possession of the printing establishment of the Savannah *News*, and propose for the present to issue such a sheet as our very limited supply of printing paper and materials will permit. We need hardly say that in the co-operation of an Unionist, both in the editorial and mechanical departments, we find no difficulty in making the paper valuable and interesting to all classes of readers.

It is generally expected that whenever a new candidate for favor and patronage is offered to the world a platform of principles will be laid down for the information of those desiring such patronage to be solicited. We regard this as a praiseworthy custom, and we would not willingly set one example to being such a commendable practice into disrepute. We therefore frankly and honestly announce our platform as the Union, and our principles its hearty and zealous support.

We believe that freedom, in its widest and broadest sense, is the prevailing sentiment of the Union army, and should be the watchword of every true friend of the country; and disunion principles, whether exhibiting themselves in the form of Rebellion in the South, or the still more objectionable and cowardly form of copperheadism at the North, should meet the determined opposition of every friend of humanity and the race.

We will not be persecutors of any class, however obnoxious their sentiments may have been. We believe it far better to "heal gently with the erring," and endeavor by kindness, or at least by justice and reason, to lead them into the right path. This was the principle announced and enforced by the commanders of the troops who entered Savannah on the memorable morning of the 21st inst.

The men were exhorted and commanded to conduct themselves with forbearance and humanity towards all its citizens, and refrain from pillaging and marauding and all acts of license or misconduct. That some departures from these rules and injunctions have occurred is unfortunately true; but we believe well-disposed citizens will admit that as little mischief has been committed by Union soldiers than could reasonably have been expected.

Acting upon this principle of kindness and humanity, we will not lend our pages or our influence to the opposition of those who candidly differ from us in opinion, while we earnestly desire to foster and encourage the latent Union sentiment which we are fully persuaded has existed and still exists in the hearts of many citizens of Georgia, but has been suppressed by circumstances too powerful to be successfully resisted.

With this exposition of principles we float the *Loyal Georgian* banner to the popular breeze, and humbly bespeak for it the kind regard and favor of our gallant and unconquerable Union soldiers, and the interest and patronage of the citizens of Savannah.

Headquarters of the Commanding Generals.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 24.

General Sherman has his headquarters at the house of Mr. Charles Green.

General Howard's headquarters are at the house of Mr. Molyneux, late British Consul at Savannah, who is now in Europe.

General Slocum's headquarters are at the late residence of Hon. John E. Ward.

General Geary, commandant of the post, has his office in the Bank building, next door to the Custom House.

Clearing the Obstructions in the Savannah River.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 24.

The following men-of-war are reported below, engaged in clearing the obstructions in the river: *Pawnee*, Commodore Balch; *Wissahickon*, Lieutenant Commanding Johnson; and *Winona*, Lieutenant Commanding ——.

Admiral Dahlgren in Savannah.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 24.

Admiral Dahlgren arrived in our city yesterday by the United States steamer *Larkspur*, on a visit to headquarters.

General Foster Leaves Savannah for Hilton Head.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 24.

Major-General Foster arrived in this city on Thursday on board the steamer *Canonicus*, and left for Hilton Head on board the steamer *Golden Gate* at 5 P. M. of the same day.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Probable Fight with Hardee's Forces.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—An arrival here to-day from Savannah brings reports from there up to the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Efforts were being made to intercept Hardee's retreat across Broad river. At the time our informant left heavy cannonading was heard in that direction, and it was the opinion of military officers there that if he got off at all it would be with great loss.

A heavy cavalry expedition had gone south, it was supposed for the purpose of finding and liberating the Union prisoners removed from Andersonville.

Two Corps Sent in Pursuit of Hardee—Heavy Firing on the 26th—Supposition that the Rebels were Overtaken.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, December 29.—One of Sherman's scouts, a private in the 10th Iowa, who received a furlough for valuable services during the great march, arrived at Baltimore to-day. He states that when he left Savannah on the afternoon of the 26th, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Broad river. It was the impression at headquarters when the boat left, that Hardee's force had been overtaken by the troops despatched by General Sherman in pursuit, and that a battle was in progress. The cannonading was very heavy. Two corps were in pursuit of Hardee.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 29. Noon, 30½. 1 P. M., 38. Wind, W.

THIRD EDITION

APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

Sinking of the Steamer "North America," from New Orleans.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN SOLDIERS LOST.

Colonel Saunders and Lieutenant-Colonel Horn Among the Lost.

SIXTY-TWO PERSONS TAKEN OFF.

All the Lady Passengers Saved.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The steamer *Arago* has arrived. Her officers report that last night she fell in with, off Egg Harbor, the barque *Mary E. Sibley*, of Portland, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer *North America*, which foundered at sea, and forty-seven of his officers, passengers, and crew.

The *North America* left New Orleans on the 16th of December, with 236 soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. She sprung a leak on the 22d, and at 2 P. M. spoke the barque *Mary E. Sibley*, which promised to stay and receive everybody aboard, if necessary.

At 2.30 P. M. the water put the fires out. The boats were got ready, and at 3.30 started the first boat, with the chief engineer and all the lady passengers. Six boat-loads were got aboard. The seventh boat-load left at dark, with Purser Pellitt and eight men, who are supposed lost, as they never reached the barque. The eighth and last boat, with the captain, first and second officers, and eight men, left the *North America* at 7.30 P. M., and hoisted aboard the barque at 9 P. M., being impossible to return to the steamer that night.

The barque made sail and proceeded towards the steamer, her lights all in sight, distant about six miles. About one A. M. the lights suddenly disappeared, and the steamer, it is supposed, sunk. At daylight nothing was in sight but some water casks. Made sail and cruised around until noon, when the barque proceeded on her cruise.

Sixty-two persons were saved, and one hundred and ninety-seven lost. Among the lost were Colonel Saunders and Lieutenant-Colonel Horn. The following were saved and brought here by the *Arago*:—Mrs. E. Ransom, of the Sanitary Commission, Miss Millie Flower, Miss Mary Geary, Mrs. John S. Smith, Jane Welch, Stewardess; Captain J. W. McGrath, United States Colored Infantry; J. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward United States Army; W. P. Dinsmore, United States Navy; E. W. McClintock, United States Navy; Privates J. W. Stewart, Thomas T. Foster, John S. Smith, Hiram Wilson, Alfred C. Dorr, Willis Pickaly, Edward Van Greeson, Marion J. Brown, John Shepard, Baily Law, Francis Wisnar, John G. Callon, Charles B. Wilcox, Cornelius Reynolds, and forty-two officers and crew of the *North America*.

Captain Marshman's Report.

NEW YORK, December 30—The steamship *Arago*, which arrived at two o'clock this morning from Port Royal, brings the following sad news:—

Report of the United States transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, Commander, from Port Royal, December 26, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at 10 P. M., December 29, off Little Egg Harbor, and took from her Captain Marshman, of the steamer *North America*, foundered at sea, and forty-seven of his officers, passengers, and crew. Captain Marshman's statement is subjoined.

Report of steamship *North America*, of Philadelphia, from New Orleans to New York, C. P. Marshman, Master:—

Left New Orleans on the 18th of December, 1864, and S. W. Pass on the 18th, having been detained by fog. Had on board 233 sick soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. From the time of leaving the bar until the 20th, noon, had fine, pleasant weather; at 4 P. M. of that day commenced blowing heavy from the S. S. W., with a heavy sea running; vessel laboring and straining greatly. 21st, a continuance of the same weather. 22d, first part of the day, weather moderating; at noon began blowing, heavy sea getting up.

The engineer reported the ship leaking badly; 1 P. M. he reported the water gaining; changed our course to the westward; took off the fore hatches and discovered the water running in forward; cut away the ceiling to try to stop it, but could not; put blankets and a sail over the bow, but all to no purpose; water gaining very fast. At 2 P. M. a vessel hove in sight—bore away for her and hoisted our colors, Union down, we being at the time in latitude 31°10 N., longitude 78°40 W. At 2.15 P. M. spoke the barque *Mary E. Libby*, Captain Libby, from Cardenas (Cuba), for Portland. Informed Captain Libby of our situation. He replied he would remain by us and take all on board, if necessary.

At 2.30 P. M., the engineer reported that the water had put the fires out. Hailed the barque, and told Captain Libby of it. He then hove his ship to, and prepared to receive our people on board, at the time we had four feet of water in the hold; commenced clearing away the boats; at 3.30 P. M. started the first boat, with the chief engineer in charge, and all the lady passengers; we got six boat-loads on board of the barque. The seventh boat left at dark, containing our purser (Mr. C. Pettit) and eight men, and is supposed to be lost, as they never reached the ship. Night setting in dark, and blowing hard, with a high sea running, so that the boats could not get back from the barque to the steamer.

7 P. M.—Ship settling fast, having twelve feet of water in her hold. Prepared our last boat 7.30 P. M.; finding it impossible to return to the steamer that night, I left the ship, taking with me my first and second officer and eight men.

9 P. M.—Arrived on board the barque, hoisted the boats on deck for the night, made sail, and proceeded towards the steamer, her lights all in sight, distance about six miles.

1 M.—Lights all disappeared suddenly; we suppose the ship to have gone down at that time; at daylight, nothing in sight (except a water cask); made all sail and cruised all round; did not see anything of her.

2 M.—Gave up all hopes; the barque made sail and proceeded on her course.

Number of passengers and crew saved, 62; lost with the ship, 197; total, 259.

LIST OF SURVIVORS BROUGHT TO THIS PORT BY THE STEAMSHIP "ARAGO."—Mrs. E. Ransom, Sanitary Commission; Miss Millie Fowler, Miss Mary Geary, Mrs. John S. Smith, Jane Welch, stewardess; Captain S. W. Migram, 33th U. S. C. T.; G. M. Wilson, Hospital Steward U. S. A.; W. P. Dinmore, U. S. N.; E. McClintock, Assistant Surgeon U. S. N. Soldiers:—Privates J. W. Stewart, Charles Fowler, John S. Smith, Micah Wilson, Alfred C. Dow, Willis Pickley, Edwin Van Grieson, Marion J. Brown, John Shepard, Baley Law, Francis Wisner, John G. Callon, Charles B. Wilcox, Cornelius Reynolds; and 42 officers and crew of the *North American*, "known to below."

Purser Charles Pettit; B. D. Walker, Hospital Steward United States army. Soldiers—Willis Osborn, George W. Hill, James Packard, Charles J. Scortevant, Allen Parker, Saver Ennis; A. A. Clark, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Horn, 6th U. S. C. I.; Quartermaster same regiment (name unknown); Lieutenant Matthews, 18th N. Y. C.; John Melvin, William Woolliver, Birney Randel, Minera, Charles Dunscomb, Joseph Beler, Chas King, David Larowe, Henry Hawkins, Daniel Peck, Barnett, Lasselle Lafountaine, Henry Mule, Frank Sargent, Coll. Saunders.

Card of thanks in behalf of the sixty-three survivors of two hundred and fifty-nine passengers, officers and crew, of the United States transport steamer *North America*, wrecked December 22, 1864. We tender our sincere thanks to Captain Thomas Libby, of the bark *Mary E. Libby*, of Portland, Maine, to whom we recognize our generous deliverance, the brave seaman and the man who exerted himself so nobly for our rescue, at the peril of his own vessel, and from whom we received kind and courteous attention during our stay on board.

Our gratitude is also due to Captain H. A. Gadsden, of the steamship *Arago*, the bounty of whose board is only exceeded by his generosity of soul, which manifested by his unremitting efforts to render the termination of our sad and unfortunate voyage pleasant and comfortable.

(Signed) CHARLES P. MARSHAM,
Com. steamer *North America*.
E. MCCLINTOCK, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. N.

THE SOUTH.

LEE TO BE DICTATOR.

Proposition to Place General R. E. Lee in Command of the Rebel Armies.

THE WISDOM AND VIRTUE OF JEFF. DAVIS DOUBTED.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Winter Campaign Against Augusta, Charleston and Richmond Feared by the Rebels.

THE GREAT RAIDS.

Lee to be Presented to the Confederacy as a Commander-in-Chief or Dictator.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 27.

If the armies of the Confederate States are indeed about to be presented, by way of Christmas gift, with General Lee for their Commander-in-Chief, it will not only be a most appropriate and agreeable present to them, but to the country it will be such a relief as will enable us all to breathe more freely, and to the enemy a terror and a warning. Both Confederates and Federals will feel at once that a hand both strong and steady is laid upon the wheel, that it means business and battle, and will make their arrangements accordingly.

This is on the supposition that Mr. Davis is capable of an act so sane and wise, which may be greatly doubted. It is also based on the supposition that the order appointing General Lee to the full command and control of all military operations is real, complete, unconditional; that he is to plan campaigns, and to appoint generals to conduct them; that he is to decide what places are to be evacuated, and what held. It is not probable that he would accept an appointment of the kind on any other kind of terms; that would be charging himself with a responsibility and perhaps an odium without the means and authority needed to achieve success. He would scarcely consent to be set up as a stalking horse, or to be used as a "general's cloak."

The first and most obvious of the wholesome effects of this measure would be the firm assurance which would at once grow up in the minds of our own people that the strength and resources of the land will now be applied in the wisest and most efficient manner; and that each separate command will be placed in the hands best able to wield it, with favor or affection. We shall know, then, at least, that our independence will not be trifled away; that the cause will not be treated as a secondary affair—the primary business being the gratification of some personal pique, or jealousy, or spite.

Many good citizens who have sustained their part in this struggle from the first have yet, of late, had moments of misgiving and despondency; not that they doubted of the justice and vitality of the cause, or of the energy and self-sacrifice of the people, but they have said to themselves, What is the use of it all? May not these very armies that we have toiled to raise and equip—these armies that hold within them the life and destiny of the country, be sent on some fool's errand, and placed under command of some fourth rate officer, who must be made into a great general and conqueror, whether nature will or not, and so all be ruined and undone? We say only what many a reader will feel to be sadly true, in affirming that dark doubts and surmises like these have sometimes brooded over enterprises of great pith and moment, and caused men to shiver with a premonitory chill. Now, if General Lee consents to take the leading staff of command into his hands, and to charge himself with the duty of seeing to it that the requisite suffer no detriment, there will be an end of these painful forebodings, and the popular heart will beat higher and sit more lightly on its throne.

Needless to say that the armies, not merely this Army of Northern Virginia, which has so long known and followed its trusty chief, but all the forces of the Confederacy everywhere, will eagerly hail such an appointment. The way he bids them go they will tread with assured faith; the leader he bids them follow they will follow through blood and flame. Armies are infallible judges of their commanders, and feel when they are under the right man by a sure instinct.

Perhaps the most marked effect of all, however, would be the effect upon our enemies of this new power vested in General Lee. They will understand from it that there is to be no child's play—that this experienced and invincible soldier does not take our affairs in hand without full power and stern determination to bring out all the fighting force of the country, and make the ruffian feel dearly rue the day when they made this struggle a war of extermination. General Lee's name is specially connected with one measure of military necessity now before Congress, which he has strongly urged should be passed; we trust it will be passed, after being first enlarged and amended to his mind. The very conception of that measure implies a grim resolve. When he demands negro soldiers, be assured he means to go "through."

Therefore upon every ground we shall rejoice, and the whole Confederacy with us, if General Lee should be charged with this high duty. The enemy is now certainly pressing us hard, and at many points. Destruction and ravage are the settled war policy of the Yankees; and each march or movement is held to be a grand success if it leaves behind a "broad track of desolation." The burning of houses which might afford shelter to "Rebels," the destruction of food, which might feed "Rebels," and thus feed the Rebellion; the starvation of children, who might else grow up into "Rebels"—this is the utterly fiendish system of warfare which has been deliberately adopted, directed in general orders, complacently narrated in bulletins, and which is now in actual course of application to our country wherever our fell invaders plant their foot. Sherman, after turning a wide region of Georgia into a naked and howling desert, promises his countrymen to leave a broad a tract of desolation through South Carolina.

Even in this midwinter, also, there is no relaxation whatever in their military enterprises against us by sea and land. No winter quarters for them. On the contrary, they are campaigning at a larger number of points, and with more venomous activity, than at any former moment of the struggle. We also, on our side, must brace every nerve and sinew, and collect all our force to hurl back and destroy those foul invaders, and as one vigorous step in that direction, it would be satisfactory to see the government of the army entrusted altogether to General Lee.

General Stoneman's Raid.

THE CAPTURE OF SALTVILLE—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, December 24, 1864.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General Breckinridge reports that the enemy, after having been roughly handled in the engagement of Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville during the night of the 20th.

The garrison retreated up Rich valley. His advance arrived at daylight on the 21st, and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the 22d towards Hector's Gap.

They are being pursued. Our troops are bearing the fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness.

The damage to the salt works can soon be repaired.

Many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned. R. E. LEE.

Jeff. Davis on the Canadian Raids.

HE GIVES NOTICE THAT BENNETT G. BURLEY MUST BE TREATED AS A BELLIGERENT.

From the Richmond Sentinel, December 22.

BY AUTHORITY—CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—*Whereas*, It has been made known to me that Bennett G. Burley, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American Provinces, on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said Bennett G. Burley, under the treaty known as the Extradition Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain; *And whereas*, it has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said Bennett G. Burley is based on the charge that the said Burley is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crimes of piracy and robbery in the jurisdiction of the United States; *And whereas*, it has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said Bennett G. Burley are based solely on the acts and conduct of said Burley in an enterprise or expedition, made or attempted in the month of September last (1864), for the capture of the steamer *Michigan*, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States held as prisoners of war by the United States at a certain island called Johnson's Island; *And whereas*, the said enterprise or expedition for the capture of the said armed steamer *Michigan*, and for the release of the said prisioners on Johnson's Island, was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two confederacies, known as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America; which operation was ordered, directed, and sustained by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said Bennett G. Burley.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer *Michigan*, a vessel of war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said Bennett G. Burley, an acting master in the navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern, that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in this expedition, they were specially directed and enjoined to abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality; and that the commission necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition "must be made by Confederate soldiers, and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country."

In testimony whereof I have signed this manifesto, and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond, on this 21st day of December, 1864. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

From the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, December 29.—The steamer *Marble City* brings Memphis advices of last evening. General Dana has issued an order regulating and restricting transactions in cotton within his department. All parties procuring or purchasing permits from the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, are required to give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty, and all circumstances connected with the raising, removal, transfer, etc., of the product. The order reflects on the great latitude heretofore extended to persons in procuring applications. General T. W. Hames, of this city, has accepted the appointment of Adjutant-General of Illinois.

From California—Silver from Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Sixty thousand dollars in silver have been received from Idaho. This is the first shipment from the new silver mines in Southwestern Idaho, which promise to rival those of Nevada.

Sherman's success excites profound satisfaction. The rainy season continues.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

Desertions from the Rebel Army.

A number of Rebel deserters are brought here every day by the mail-boat. To-day one hundred of them took the oath of allegiance.

The Bombardment of Fort Fisher.

There is no probability of the naval forces under Admiral Porter discontinuing their bombardment of Fort Fisher, unless so ordered by the Government.

Personal.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois, and messenger of the Electoral College, arrived here to-day with the Presidential vote of that State.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The river is again blocked with ice between Cape Girardeau and Cairo by the backwater from the Ohio river.

Tobacco active and higher; Flour firm and unchanged; Corn lower, $1·37@1·48; Oats firm at 98c.; Hogs firm, $11·75 gross.

Arrival of the "Lafayette."

NEW YORK, December 30.—The steamer *Lafayette*, from Havre on the 14th instant, has arrived here. She brings the remains of the late Minister Dayton.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, December 30.

The Stock Market is rather more active this morning, and prices are steady. Government bonds are in demand, and prices are better, with sales of 5-20s at 108¾@109, an advance of ¼; 6s of 1881 at 117¼, which is an advance; and 10 40s at 101½; 119 was bid for old 7·30s, and 121 asked; New City 6s are selling are 93¾.

In Bank shares there is more doing. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 69; Kensington at 100; Girard 51; and Consolidation 50; 191 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; and 81 for Northern Liberties.

Coal Oil shares are active, but prices continue unsettled, with sales of Bull Creek at 3½; Dalzell at 9¾; Great Basin at 3@3½; Mineral at 2¾; McElheny at 5¾; McClintock at 5; Oil Creek at 7¼; Story Farm at 2½; St. Nicholas at 4¼; and Krotzer at 1¾.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of the First National Bank, Morton McMichael, Jr., Cashier. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the 10-10 loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January. This Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions in large or small amounts, and will allow liberal commissions to bankers and brokers. These bonds present great advantages to subscribers as an investment—the interest is liberal, payable semi-annually, September 1 and March 1, in coin.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notice withdrawing the ten-forty bonds after January 7, 1865. Sufficient time is thus given for the banks to obtain gold-bearing bonds for banking purposes:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 22, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the ten-forty loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscriptions, therefore, will be received after that date. W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 30.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading, cshpld	47⅛	200 sh Walnut Is	21¾
100 sh Krotzer	1 60		

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 5-20s	108⅛	100 sh Oil Creek	7¾
$300 do	108⅜	100 sh Union	2½
$500 do	108⅜	500 sh Story Farm	2⅜
$7000 do	109	150 sh St. Nicholas	4¼
$4000 Pa 6s, 1st m, bd	104½	600 sh do	4¼
$4000 City 6s, new	93¾	500 Sherman	1¾
$200 do	93¾	15 sh Far & Mec Bk	69
$2500 Allen Co 6s, new	95	6 sh Kensington Bk	100
$4000 U S 6s, 81	42¾	3 sh Girard Bank	51
$4000 U S 10-40s	101	4 sh Consol. Bank	50
$500 do	101¼	100 sh Schuylkin 1 bm	15
$500 Reading bds '84 c	102	50 sh do	15
$400 do 70	101	400 sh do	15⅝
$1000 Lehigh Val bds	81	600 sh Krotzer	1¾
100 sh Reading	57⅛	50 sh Junction Oil	2
200 sh do	57⅜	100 sh Keystone Zinc	1½
400 sh do	57⅝	100 sh Cheyenne Oil	2¾
100 sh Penna R	57⅜	50 sh Del Mountain	3
400 sh Bunkard Creek	1¾	4 sh Lehigh C & N	72¼
200 sh Dalzell Oil	9¾	62 sh do	73
100 sh Tonkard	15-16	400 sh Wilcox	4¾
200 sh Great Basin	3	100 sh Fulton Coal	7¾
200 sh do	3⅛	50 sh Penn's RR	64½
200 sh Mineral Oil	2¾	100 sh Lehigh Valley	63
100 sh McElheny	5¾	50 sh Cata & Erie	28½
100 sh McClintock	5	100 sh N Central	54¾

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Big Mountain Coal	5½	..	Globe Oil	1¾	1¾
Butler Coal	1¾	1¾	Howes Eddy Oil	1¾	1¾
Clinton Coal	..	1¾	Hibbard	2	2¼
Connecticut	½	..	Hope Island	..	4
Diamond Coal	..	19	Hyde Farm	4¾	..
Fusion Coal	2½	..	Irwin Oil	10¾	11
Feeder Dam Coal	½	1	Keystone Oil	1¼	1½
Forest Mt Coal	1¾	2	Kreutzer	..	2
Keystone Zinc	1¾	2	Maple Shade Oil	2¾	..
Monocacy Iron	..	8	McClintock Oil	5	..
N. Y. & Mil. Coal	9	10	Mineral Oil	2½	..
N. Carbondale	9	9¾	McKinley	2½	..
New Creek	1	1¾	McCreary	2½	..
Atlas	2¾	2¾	McCreary & Cherry's	1¾	2
Allegheny River	..	2	Noble & Delamater	10	10½
Big Tank	2¾	2¾	Oil Creek	7¼	..
Brandon Island	1	2¼	Ocean Oil	1	1¼
Brauer	1½	2	Olmstead Oil	2¾	3
Bull Creek	3¾	..	Perry Oil	4¼	4½
Brier	4¾	..	Phila. & Tidioute	..	2¾
Burning Spring	5	5	Pope Farm Oil	¾	..
Commercial	9¾	10	Peerless Oil	..	3¾
Crescent City	2¾	..	Phila & Oil Creek	4¾	5
Curtin	15	18¾	Phillips	..	3¾
Corn Planter	2¾	2¾	Revenue	2¾	3
Caldwell	2¾	2¾	Roberts Oil	..	2
Cow Creek	1¾	2	Rock Oil	3¾	4
Cherry Run	2¾	3	Sherman	1¾	..
Dunkard Oil	15	16¼	Seneca Oil	..	3¾
Dunkard Creek	1¾	..	Story Farm	2¾	2¾
Defiance	2¾	2¾	St. Nicholas	4¼	..
Dalzell Oil	9¾	..	Sunbury	..	3¾
Excelsior Oil	1¾	1¾	Tarr Farm	2¾	3
Exlet	3¾	4	Tarr Sam—stock	4¾	5
Eldorado	1¾	2	Union Petroleum	..	2¾
Farrell	1¾	2	Venango Oil	2¾	3
Frankl'n Oil	2¾	2¾	Walnut Island	2¾	2¾
Great Western	2¾	..	Watson	2¾	..
Germania	1¾	1¾			

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 37 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M.	227¼	11½ A. M.	227¾
10½ A. M.	228⅛	12 M.	228
11 A. M.	228	1 P. M.	228¼

Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. James F. Rice. The defendant, who is Captain or Master of the barque *Elisa A. Cochran*, from Sagua la Grande, is indicted for smuggling. It seems that the vessel, having arrived here, it was ascertained by some means that a lot of cigars, about 21,000 in number, which did not

WILMINGTON

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Reports from Rear-Admiral Porter and Major-General Butler.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, Dec 29—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon received the following by a special messenger:—

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "MALVERN," AT SEA, OFF NEW INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864—SIR:—I was in hopes I should have been able to present to the Nation Fort Fisher and surrounding works as a Christmas offering, but I am sorry to say it has not been taken yet. I attacked it on the 24th inst., with the *Ironsides*, Canonicus, *Mahopac*, *Monadnock*, *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Mohican*, *Tuscarora*, *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, *Juniata*, *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Pequot*, *Tioga*, *Tacony*, *Sassacus*, *Unadilla*, *Pawnee*, *Iosco*, *Quaker City*, *Monticello*, *Rhode Island*, *Seneca*, *Chippewa*, *Osceola*, *Tacony*, *Ponkanoc*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson* and *Vanderbilt*, having a reserve of small vessels consisting of the *Aries*, *Harcuvar*, *Wilderness*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Ascutney*, *Eolus*, *Gettysburg*, *Alabama*, *Keystone State*, *Ruse*, *Emma Litton*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Britannia*, *G. L. Buckingham* and *Nansemond*.

Previous to making the attack a torpedo on a large scale, with an amount of powder on board supposed to be sufficient to explode the powder magazine of the fort, was prepared with great care, and placed under the command of Commander A. C. RHIND, who had associated with him on this perilous service, Lieutenants S. W. PASSERO, second Assistant Engineer A. T. E. MULLAN, of the United States Steamer *Agawam*, and Acting Master's Mate PAUL PAYDEN, with seven men. So much had been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England, that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make the experiment a success. The vessel was brought round from Norfolk with great care, and without accident, in tow of the United States Steamer *Sassacus*, Lieutenant Commander J. L. DAVIS, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand, and, though he experienced some bad weather, and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where we filled her up with powder, and persisted all the machinery for blowing her up. General BUTLER had arrived at the rendezvous before us, and I hastened matters all that I could, so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th inst., I sailed from Beaufort with all the monitors, New Ironsides, and small vessels, including the Louisiana disguised as a blockade runner, for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New Inlet, N. C., and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the northeast. On the 20th a heavy gale set in from the southwest, and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did without any accident of any kind except the loss of a few anchors, the monitors and all behaving beautifully. Only two vessels went to sea to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports being short of water put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out at anchor such heavy weather. After the southwester the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather, which I could not afford to lose, and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks.

On the 23d I directed Commander RHIND to proceed and explode the vessel, right under the walls of Fort Fisher, Mr. BRADFORD, of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of seven feet draught, right on the edge of the beach. Lieutenant R. H. LAMSON, commanding the *Gettysburg*, volunteered to go in in the *Wilderness*, Acting Master HENRY ABBY, in command, and tow the *Louisiana* into position, having assisted in the gale in taking care of the *Louisiana*, after she and the *Nansemond*, the vessel having her in tow, had lost all their anchors.

At half-past 10 P. M. the powder vessel started in towards the bar, and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off, and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within two hundred yards from the beach and about four hundred from the fort. Commander RHIND anchored her securely there, and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts mistaking the blockade-runner signs which they also did to the *Louisiana*. The gallant party, after coolly taking all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel, the last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin, then taking to their boats, they made their escape off to the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed, to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion. At forty-five minutes past one on the morning of the 24th the explosion took place, but the shock was nothing like so severe as was expected. It shook the vessels some, and broke one or two glasses, but nothing more.

At daylight on the 24th the fleet got under way and in line of battle. At 11 30 A. M. the signal was made to engage the forts, the *Ironsides* leading, and the *Minnesota*, *Canonicus* and *Mahopac* following. The *Ironsides* took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner; got her spring out and opened deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns. But four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced almost as soon as the *Ironsides* opened her terrific battery.

The *Minnesota* then took her position in handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range, were fired with rapidity, while the *Mahopac*, *Canonicus* and the large vessels marked on the plan got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the last of the large vessels anchored and got their batteries into play, but one or two guns of the enemy were fired, this *fort* having silenced them all to their bomb-proofs, the small gun-boats *Kansas*, *Unadilla*, *Pequot*, *Seneca*, *Pawnee*, *Yantic* and *Huron* taking a position to the north and east of the monitors, and enfilading the works. The *Shenandoah*, *Tuscarora*, *Mackinaw*, *Tacony* and *Vanderbilt* took effective positions as marked on the chart, and added their fire to that already begun. The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City* and *Iosco* dropped into position according to order, and the battle became general.

In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it.

Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in hopes of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in. At sunset General BUTLER came in in his flag-ship, with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I elevated the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy. There were some mistakes made this day when the vessels went in to take position.

My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations, and made from information to be relied on, was placed in the hands of each commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray if it was strictly followed. I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and resume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion. The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works and were able to throw in their shell, which were before falling into the water. One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those in rear after them to commit a like error, but when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell, one hundred and fifteen per minute, was irresistible.

So quickly were the enemy's guns silenced, that not an officer or man was injured. I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the explosion of six one-hundred pounder Parrott cannon—One burst on board the *Ticonderoga*, killing one. One burst on board the *Juniata*, killing two officers and wounding seven others. Another burst on board the *Tioga*, killing one officer and two men. Another on the *Juniata*, killing two officers, and wounding and killing ten others. Another on the *Mackinaw*, killing one officer, and wounding five other men. Another on the *Quaker City*, wounding, I believe, two or three. Another on the *Susquehanna*, killing and wounding seven, I think. The bursting of the guns, six in all, much disconcerted the crews of the vessels where the accidents happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott one-hundred pounders, and as subsequent events proved, they were most inaccurate, and calculated to kill more of our men than those of the enemy.

Some of the vessels were struck once or twice; the *Mackinaw* had her sponson perforated with a shell, and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The *Osceola* was struck with a shell near her magazine, and was at one time in a sinking condition, but her efficient commander stopped the leak while the *Mackinaw* fought out the battle, notwithstanding the damage she had received.

The *Tuscarora* was the only vessel that left the line to repair damages. Commander JOHN GUEST at the risk and at the time, showed his intelligence in preserving his position and directing his fire. Two of his guns cut down the flag-staff on the Mound Battery, and he silenced the gun there in a very short time, the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City* co-operating effectively. Lieut.-Commander J. R. DAVIS, with both rudders disabled, put his vessel, the *Sassacus*, into close action, and assisted materially in silencing the works, and the *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* took such positions as they could get, owing to other vessels not forming proper lines and throwing them out of place, and fought their guns well.

The taking of a new position while under fire, by the *Brooklyn* and *Colorado*, was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand. The *Brooklyn* well sustained her proud name, under her present commander Captain JAMES ALDEN, and the *Colorado* gave evidence that her commander, Commodore H. K. THATCHER, fully understood the duties of his position. The *Susquehanna* was most effective in her fire, and was fortunate enough to obtain the right position, though much lamented by a vessel near her that had not found her right place. The *Mackinaw* went into the battle gallantly and fired rapidly and with effect, and when the *Pawnee*, *Ticonderoga* and *Shenandoah* got into their positions they did good service. The *Pawnee* fell handsomely into line and did good service, as the rest, and the *Ticonderoga* took position near the *Minnesota* and threw in a splendid fire.

The firing of the Monitors was excellent, and when their shells struck great damage was done, and the nine-inch guns too covered their respective fronts sufficient to disconcert the enemy's aim.

The Rebels fired no more after the vessels all opened on them, excepting a few shots from the mound and upper batteries, which the *Juniata* and consorts soon silenced.

Our men were at work at the guns five hours, and glad to get a little rest. They came out of action with rather a contempt for Rebel batteries, and anxious to renew the battle in the morning.

On the 25th (Christmas) all the transports had arrived, and Gen. BUTLER sent for me, wanting to see me, and arrange the programme for the day. It was decided that we should attack the forts again, while the army landed and assaulted them if possible under our heavy fire. I sent seventeen gun-boats, under command of Capt. O. S. GLISSON, to cover the troops and assist with their boats in landing the soldiers. Finding the smaller vessels kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the *Brooklyn* to set them an example, which that vessel did, nobly, as every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings. To this number was added a few small vessels that were covering the coast mortars, and finally I sent some eight or nine vessels that were acting under Commander GUEST, in endeavoring to find a way across the bar. This gave a hundred small boats to land the troops with, besides those the army were already provided with, about twenty more.

At 7 A. M., on the 25th, I made signal to get under way, and form in line of battle, which was quickly done. The order to attack was given, and the *Ironsides* took position in her usual handsome style, the monitors following close after her. As the vessels followed according to orders, and took position without a shot being fired at them, excepting a few shots sent at the long list vessels that went into line like firing ship (as they were now, only sufficient to amuse the enemy while the army landed, which they were doing five miles to the east of the fleet.

I suppose about three thousand men had landed, when I was notified that they were re-embarking. I could see our soldiers near the forts reconnoitring and sharp-shooting, and was in hopes an assault was deemed practical. General WEITZEL in person was making observations about six hundred yards off, and the troops were in and around the works.

One gallant officer, whose name I do not know, went on the parapet and brought away the flag the had knocked down. A soldier went into the works and led out a horse, killing the orderly mounted on him, and taking his despatches from the body. Another solo-er fired his musket into the bomb-proofs among the Rebels, and eight or ten others, who had ventured near the forts, were wounded by our shell.

As the ammunition gave out, the vessels retired from action, and the iron-clads and *Minnesota*, *Colorado* and *Susquehanna* were ordered to open rapidly, which they did with such effect that it seemed to tear the works to pieces.

We drew off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to lie through the night, expecting the troops would attack in the morning, when we would commence again. I received word from General WEITZEL informing me that it was impracticable to assault, and herewith inclose a letter from General BUTLER assigning his reasons for withdrawing the troops. I also inclose my answer.

In the bombardment of the 25th the men were engaged doing actual duty for seven hours. The Rebels kept a couple of guns on the upper batteries firing on the vessels, firing some of them several times, without doing much damage. The *Wyalusing* and *Pembina* being within their range, the object seemed mainly to disable them, but a rapid fire soon closed them up.

Everything was coolly and systematically done throughout the day, and I witnessed no more beautiful practice.

The army commenced landing about two o'clock. Captain GLISSON, in the *Santiago de Cuba*, having shelled Fag Point Battery to insure a safe landing, and they commenced to re-embark about five o'clock, the weather coming on thick and rainy. About a brigade were lost on the beach during the night, covered by the gun-boats.

As our troops landed, sixty-five Rebel soldiers hoisted the white flag and delivered themselves up, and were taken prisoners by the seamen landing the troops, and conveyed to the *Santiago de Cuba*. Two hundred and eighteen more gave themselves up to the reconnoitring party, all being desirous to quit the war. I do not pretend to put my opinion in opposition to General WEITZEL, who is a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose business it is to know more of assaulting than I do, but I cannot help thinking that if we had worth while to make the attempt after coming so far.

About twelve o'clock I sent a detachment of double-enders, under Commander JOHN GUEST, to see if I could effect an entrance through the channel. The great number of wrecks in and about the bar has changed the whole formation, and where the original channel was we found a shallow bar. I sent Lieutenant W. B. CUSHING in to sound and buoy out a channel if he could find one. With orders to Commander GUEST to drag for torpedoes, and be ready to run in by the buoys when ordered. One man belonging to the *Tacony* was sunk by a shell, and a man had his leg cut off; still they stuck to their work until ordered to withdraw for other duty.

In conclusion allow me to draw your attention to the conduct of Commander RHIND and Lieutenant PRESTON. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was perhaps ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion that we know of, still it was not their fault. Ample incentive to others. I beg leave to recommend them for promotion; also that of Lieutenant R. H. LAMSON, who piloted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that the lives would be saved, and Captain RHIND and Lieutenant PRESTON had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen.

I inclose herewith the report of Commander RHIND, with the names of the gallant fellows who volunteered for the desperate service. Allow me to mention also the name of Mr. BRADFORD of the Coast Survey, who went in and sounded out the place where the *Louisiana* was to go, and has always patiently performed every duty he has been called on to carry out. My thanks are due to Lieutenant-Commander K. R. BREESE, Fleet Captain, for carrying about my orders to the fleet during the action, and for his general usefulness; to Lieutenant-Commander B. A. ADAMS, for his promptness in supplying the fleet with ammunition; Lieutenant M. W. SANDERS, Signal Officer, whose whole time was occupied in making signals, performed his duty well; and my aids, Lieutenant S. W. TERRY and Lieutenant S. W. PASSERO, afforded me valuable assistance.

I have not yet received a list of the casualties, but believe they are very few from the enemy's guns. We had killed and wounded about forty-five persons by the bursting of the Parrott guns.

I must not omit to pay a tribute to the officers and crew of the monitors riding out heavy gales, on an open coast, without murmuring or complaining of the want of comfort, which must have been very serious. They have shown a degree of fortitude and perseverance seldom witnessed. Equally brave in battle, they take the closest work with pleasure, and the effect of their shell is astonishing. The following are the names of the commanders, and I hope I shall ever keep them under my command:—

Commander E. G. PARROTT, commanding the *Canonicus*.

Commander E. R. CALHOUN, commanding the *Sassacus*.

Lieutenant-Commander GEO. E. BELKNAP, commanding the *Osceola*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. E. POTTER, commanding the *Mahopac*.

There are about one thousand men left on shore by the army, who have not been got off yet on account of the surf on the beach. I am still in hopes in the morning, and the soldiers will then be sent home. I have the general order of the attack.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 25, 1864—Admiral—Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both General WEITZEL and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the heavy fire. We found seventeen guns protected by traverses, two only of which were dismantled, bearing upon the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not more than wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle. Having captured the flag of the Pond Hill Battery, the garrison of which (sixty-five men and two commissioned officers) were taken off by the navy, we also captured that Anson Battery, with seven officers and two hundred and eighteen men of the Fourth North Carolina Junior Reserves, including its commander, from whom I learned that a portion of HOKE'S division, consisting of KIRKLAND'S and HAYWOOD'S Brigades, had been sent from the lines before Petersburg on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington on Friday night.

General WEITZEL advanced his skirmish line within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison was kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and no one ever saw three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet, and through the salley-port of the work, capturing a horse which they brought off, killing the Orderly, who was the bearer of a despatch from the Chief of Artillery of General WEITZEL, to bring a light artillery battery within the fort and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the fort; this was done while the shells of the navy were in line about the heads of the daring men who entered the work, and it was evident as soon as the fire of the navy ceased, because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Feeling that the object for the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the southwest, rendering it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops, with their prisoners, to re-embark, and see nothing further that could be done by the land forces, I shall, therefore, sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially unmjured as a defensive work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, Commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "MALVERN," OFF NEW INLET, Dec. 28.—GENERAL:—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by General WEITZEL last night.

I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort and fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to reproceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any troops inside from showing their heads until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works.

I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet and the brave fellow who brought the news from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to General WEITZEL, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me. I will see that the troops are all off in safety. We will have a west wind presently, and a smooth beach about three o'clock, when sufficient boats will be sent for them. The prisoners now on board the *Santiago de Cuba* will be delivered to the Provost Marshal at Norfolk Monroe, unless you wish to take them on board one of the transports, which would be inconvenient just now.

I remain, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. 12-27-3t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.
HENRY BUMM,
12-21 6t City Treasurer.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864.
An Adjourned Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, January 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to receive and act on the Report of the Committee on By-laws.
Tickets, admitting members only, can be obtained from Mr. C. R. Whipple, Assistant Secretary, at the League House. GEORGE H. BOKER
12-29-tl-6 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSE OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McClintock & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, JR., Secretary. 12-19

BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Burning Spring Oil Company, will be held at the office of J. C. Fyer,
No. 113 CHESNUT STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING,
January 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE O. EVANS,
12 28-3t* President.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 24 day of January.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR
FOR THE
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864.
BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
December 15, 1864.
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages, is printed on the finest paper at the "Caxton Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the most interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to stereotype it in charge of Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address him at No 56 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Mr. Simon will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS.
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, adapted for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7 6

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each pure-hearted boy this gift to friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends to cause or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the book seller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to look down the the neat volumes from their book cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essays, histories, biography, travels, sermons, poetry, romance, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your son or her, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to
GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
12-6-tjd

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,
Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIPS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m
WHO a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our
GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL
for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing
PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.
Photo Miniatures.
Ivorytypes.
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 12-14, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 sizes.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full-size, 3-4, &c., $3 50 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen, &c. &c.
On hand and for sale, a large lot of
Copies of Rare Engravings,
PHOTOGRAPHS of all the
PROMINENT GENERALS and
DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.
HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers,
12-13-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the style and title of
ADAMS & LEVIS,
For the purpose of transacting a general
BANKING
AND STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
GOLD, TELEGRAPH,
And EXPRESS COMPANY STOCKS made a Specialty.
Government Loans and Specie Bought and Sold.
THEODORE ADAMS,
GEORGE H. LEVIS,
12 1tif No. 36 CHESNUT Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Weiterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ABRAM H. DERRICKSON, Executor of the estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, January 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, up stairs, in the city of Philadelphia.
12-21-wfmslt MOSES A. DROFSIE, Auditor.

SARAH HARPER AGAINST WILLIAM HARPER, C. C. P., T., 1864; No 16. In Divorce.
And now, December 17, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, Attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, the third day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. 12-22-th-4t

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No 202 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-2

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
12-23-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHE ESTOKE IN THE CITY. 9-30-tf

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,
No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.
Just received, a full stock of
Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,
where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Sign of the "Skate Boy,"
No. 611 MARKET STREET,
Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of
SKATES
in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety, and at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rockers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.
SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.
In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.
SMITH & RICHARDSON.
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-tf

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CHESNUT STREET,
11-9 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
SUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-1-6m opposite State House.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by R. K. SEPP, No. 106 S. WHARVES. 12-19 1m*

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS
New 7 30-100 Treasury Notes,
Which are convertible at maturity into
SIX PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS.
ALSO,
For the 10-40 Bonds.
Interest on Both Payable in Gold.
W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
12 27-mwflm CASHIER.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable after three years, TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this loan, of equal denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50 and $500 payable yearly, on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The first yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year, and the September interest on bonds issued after the 1st of March is required to be paid by coupons in gold or in legal currency, add the fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-2m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
sul-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 6m-t

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15 Philadelphia.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SO

...Telegraph

...CEMBER 30, 1864.

...ERN VIRGINIA.

...and Stoneman's Operations ...Virginia and Tennessee Rail... ...uster's Cavalry Operations ...s Harrisonburg—The Saltville ...Works Captured and Destroyed, ...Etc.

WESTERN VIRGINIA, December 25.—Unofficially and by an arrival from the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at the neighborhood of the junction of the New and Kanawha rivers, we are enabled to gather some additional facts in regard to the operations of the troops under the commands of Generals Burbridge and Stoneman, from all of which it appears, whether Breckinridge does or does not drive back our forces, that the raid has been a very considerable success in the capture of stores, rolling stock, and particularly in the destruction of the numerous bridges along the line of the railroad.

Our informant says:—The work of destruction, along the railroad line, as far up as Peak creek, has been thorough and rapid. For the lack of salt much of the pork packing, which was actively going on, will have to be discontinued until such time as railroad communication is reopened with the salt works at Saltville. Speculators are a work buying up salt and storing it, in the expectation of a great scarcity of the article. The Rebel Government has already ordered to be seized large quantities of salt thus stored.

UNEASINESS AT LYNCHBURG.

The raid has created a great sensation in Lynchburg. To it have resorted numbers of tithe gatherers, quartermasters, commissaries and various other officers of the Government, who escaped from posts taken by the Union troops.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL FORCES.

An order arrived from Richmond at Lynchburg to send all available troops forward to the line of New river, and there make a stand. To do this latter, fortifying had commenced, according to latest reports. Reinforcements were expected from Early's army in the Shenandoah valley.

It was thought that Breckinridge could muster a force of ten thousand men—three thousand of them being mounted, but rather poorly so. From the hospitals at Lynchburg and other points, convalescents and others were placed on the cars and sent in the direction of New river.

THE SALT WORKS AT SALTVILLE.

The object was not alone to check the raiders, but also to prevent them from getting into the salt works and destroying the kettles.

GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, December 25.—Yesterday at an early hour, General Sheridan received a brief despatch announcing that General Custer had found and engaged a portion of Rosser's command, nine miles this side of Harrisonburg. In consequence of Custer having reached the locality named, we are led to infer that Early's army has been weakened to reinforce immediately threatened points, and that what remains of his army, except the outposts and advanced posts and cavalry, has gone back to Mount Crawford and the lines of the North and Middle rivers.

This being so, Early is in a position to receive rather easily supplies from Staunton, to protect Staunton from raiding parties, and to retreat in the event of the advance of a superior force to either Swift run or Brown's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge. Some time ago we got a report that Early intended to do this. Perhaps it may be that Early has gone entirely out of the Valley; but, as far as I can learn, no information has as yet or up to this time been received leading us to believe so. By Custer reaching the point he did, we see that the Rebels have left the strong position of Rood's Hill—the most strongest one to Fisher's Hill in the Valley—and gone back, with the exception of Brown's Gap, to other defensive points.

ROSSER ADVANCES ON CUMBERLAND.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Rebel General Rosser a few days ago moved in person, and with the best part of his command, to attack Cumberland, Md.; but, having received information that he could not surprise the place, as General Kelley was being reinforced, and bodies having to cross many little creeks and streams that had suddenly and greatly swollen, and also on account of the very cold weather—for no doubt he had not forgotten his fruitless raid of last winter, when some of his own and some of Fitzhugh Lee's men were frozen to death in their saddles—he retired without having accomplished his purpose.

ROSSER REPORTED REINFORCED.

We hear that Rosser's Division has been reinforced by another entire brigade, under command of a general heretofore operating in Texas. This being so, Rosser has now four brigades under his control.

MOSEBY'S BRIGADIERSHIP.

It is very probably correct that Moseby has been promoted to the grade of brigadier-general in the Rebel Army. Last month we heard that Moseby was to leave the partisan service on the 15th of this month, and it will be remembered by the readers of the *Herald*, that in a previous despatch, was an account of Captain Chapman, one of Moseby's officers, having addressed his men to the effect, that they were to be sent to the Northern neck, during the coming winter; and that all of them would, after the 15th, go back again into the regular Rebel service.

TRIAL OF COLONEL LATHAM FOR THE NEW CREEK SURPRISE.

This court-martial is being proceeded with, and the testimony for the prosecution has about all been taken. The following officers constitute the court:—

President—Colonel Thomas H. Hubbard, 30th Maine Volunteers; Colonel Wm. R. Brown, 13th West Virginia Volunteers; Colonel Thompson, 1st New Hampshire Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Benjamin, 8th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Maguire, 159th New York Volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Jas. M. Comly, 33d Ohio Volunteers; Major J. S. Carroll, 1st Virginia Veteran Infantry; Major H. W. Smith, 1st New York Dragoons; Lieutenant Edwin Parsons, Jr., 38th Massachusetts Volunteers, Judge Advocate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Extraordinary idiosyncrasy.

It is not often that we are called upon to record so extraordinary a circumstance as the arrest of persons of standing and influence for shoplifting, and it is not an agreeable task. Yesterday Detective Samuel Bayliss arrested the wives of two very prominent citizens of this city on a charge of stealing. He had been watching their movements for some time, detected them in the act, and found the stolen property upon their persons. It consisted of three silk dress patterns that had been stolen from Shillito's, and we believe some table linen belonging to L. C. Hopkins, which they had taken away and neglected to pay for.

The ladies—we use the phrase because they are deemed such by their acquaintances, were taken to the Ninth Street Station House; but as Mr. Hopkins refused to make a charge against them they were subsequently released. Their position in society and their good name, which has hitherto been, like that of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, alone saved them from the exposure their conduct merits.

For reasons that are patent to everybody we withhold their names. This partial exposition and their arrest may, perhaps, bring them, to a realizing sense of the dismal abyss from which they are saved for the present only by the leniency of the law they have outraged, and work a reform that could be brought about in no other way.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 24th inst.*

—The New England railroad companies are beginning to use wood again on account of the high price of coal.

A Cruel Joke on Hardee—Wolcott Thrashes Cobb and the Militia.

An army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Georgia as follows:—

After literally riding over a brigade of Rebel cavalry, at Jonesboro, General Kilpatrick, with six thousand horses, went to Griffin, where he found the telegraph line in working order to Macon. Improving the opportunity, he sent his compliments over the wires to Hardee, with an assurance that he would be "happy to take breakfast with him, next morning, in Macon." Hardee replied, inviting him to come on, as he had had the pleasure of making General Stoneman's acquaintance at the same place," and promising him Stoneman's cell, as it was now empty.

"I'll give Hardee one of my sells," thought Kilpatrick, and so it happened, that at Gricswoldsville, on the 22d of November, when Hardee ordered the militia to attack the Yankee cavalry, Kilpatrick quietly withdrew his forces, uncovering Wood's Division of the 15th Corps, and that division occupied a clump of woods that would not be easily taken by the enemy.

Brigadier-General Charles C. Wolcott's Brigade, being in the advance, and behind hastily constructed rail barricades, received the assault and repulsed it handsomely. Ignorant of the ruse, the militia under General Cobb, of Alabama, formerly a member of the United States Senate, boldly made the attack, and from two o'clock in the afternoon until dark the battle raged with relentless cruelty. Massing in overwhelm, and in three different columns, the militia charged no less than six times, in the vain endeavor to occupy the woods.

Wolcott's Brigade were armed with sixteen shooters, had ample protection, a large mark, and steady nerves, and all they had to do was to pump into the Rebel ranks a storm of leaden hail. Lookers-on were there from all parts of Sherman's army, and they universally declare they never saw such a fight in the world. The enemy to meet his lines with all the precision of battalion drill, and then they moved forward like so much machinery. Officers swore; men cheered; drums beat; banners waved; bullets whistled; cowards fled; but, at last, when the Cobb had been well shelled, and his meat roughly ground at his own mill, he "acknowledged the corn," and left the field to reflect on his loss, twelve hundred wounded, three hundred killed, and one hundred missing. The Rebel General Phillips was killed, and General Smith was wounded. An awful scene was that gory field. Old men, with beards that had been snowed on, and young boys, with youth's freshness still visible on their up-turned faces, lay side by side, riddled with bullets. Here a head, there an arm, yonder a leg, and the wounded piled up with and among the dead. War seldom presents a picture so frightful.

Wolcott's loss was only fourteen killed and forty-three wounded. His brigade, the second in Wood's Division, behaved nobly.

The General was severely wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell, and has accepted leave of absence to go north. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, is about twenty-five years of age, was formerly colonel of the 46th Ohio, and is pronounced by General Howard to be "a brave and excellent commander." Ohio has reason to be proud of Brigadier-General Charles C. Wolcott.

When Cobb reported that he had "fought infantry instead of cavalry, and had been completely used up by the mistake," General Hardee fully appreciated Kilpatrick's "sell."

Rebel Losses in Middle Tennessee.

The following will be found a nearly accurate estimate of the whole Rebel loss, including the battle of Franklin:—

Killed and wounded at battle of Franklin (statements of Frank Cheatham, and others)	5000
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 15th inst.	1000
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 16th inst.	2000
Killed and wounded subsequently	200—8700
Prisoners taken at battle of Franklin	1000
Prisoners taken on the 15th inst.	2000
Prisoners taken on the 16th inst.	3000
Prisoners taken subsequently	1500—7500
Total Rebel loss	16,200

There have been 2500 wounded Rebels taken at Franklin, which swells our list of captured men to 10,000.

Rousseau claims to have killed and wounded 300 at Murfreesboro, and captured 150. This swells the entire Rebel loss to 16,500.

GUNS CAPTURED.

Cannon captured on the 15th	16
Cannon captured on the 16th	28
Cannon captured at Murfreesboro	2
Cannon captured subsequently	3
Total pieces	49

Hood has also lost during his campaign seventeen general officers killed, wounded, and missing, as follows:—

Killed—Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier-Generals Granberry, Gist, Strahl, Williams, and Adams.

Wounded—Major-General Brown, Brigadier-Generals Carter, Mongal, Quarles, Cockrell, and Scott.

Prisoners—Major-General Johnston, Brigadier-Generals Jackson, Smith, Rucker, and Gordon. The Rebel General Quarles, who was wounded at Franklin, has been taken, which swells the list of general officers captured to six. I will give the Federal losses in my next.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster-General, having been in active service more than forty years, at his own request has been placed by the President on the list of retired officers, and Major B. W. Brice, of Ohio, succeeds him as Paymaster-General, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. It has been determined by the War Department to confer the rank of Brigadier-General upon the incumbent of this office, but an act of Congress is required to authorize it. General Brice is a man of superior ability; and with his large experience in the pay department, as well as in various other branches of the service, he will undoubtedly fill the important office to which he has been called with equal honor to himself and the Government.

General Brice graduated at West Point, and was commissioned in the 3d United States Infantry in 1829, resigned from the army in 1835, was appointed Adjutant-General of Ohio at the breaking out of the Mexican War, and subsequently paymaster in the army; served in the latter capacity till the beginning of the Rebellion, when he was made superintending paymaster in the district of Kansas; afterwards, in the spring of 1862, was transferred as superintending paymaster at Baltimore, where he remained till called to the charge of this office.

The Tax on Matches

The New York *Evening Post*, discussing the tax law, says that some of the amendments adopted at the last session of Congress exhibit the folly of hasty legislation. It instances, as one example, the section regulating the tax on friction matches, the peculiar character of which it exhibits thus:—

"These (matches) made in the country are taxed, by stamps, over two hundred per cent. on the cost of manufacture. But at the same session a tariff act had been passed imposing a duty, quite nominal in comparison, on foreign matches. Now, Mr. Stevens' act expressly provides, that (section 169) when any imported articles requiring stamps shall be sold 'in the original and unbroken packages' in which they were packed by the manufacturer, no penalty whatever shall be incurred by selling them without stamps! Of course, manufacturers in Canada and Europe have only to pack their goods in one or a few boxes, for family use, and they save the tax. Match factories were at once removed into Canada, and fortunes have been made in five months' recess of Congress by simply adopting the means which our law took pains to provide for defeating its own objects and ruining our own manufacturers."

The Irish in 1812.

An important advance influence was the exile Irish, who might be found everywhere in the United States. The British ambassador, just returned thence, declared in Parliament, that "there were no fewer than six United Irishmen in the American Congress, remarkable for their inveterate hostility to this country, for the war with which they had all voted." There were others from Ireland who were guiltless of all political offence, but more hostile to England than any native-born American. For one instance, there were the sons of a clergyman who was quietly said to have "lost his life in the rebellion of 1798." This clergyman, a man of learning, wit, and gay spirits, was a neighbor of Lord Londonderry, and a favored guest at his table.

He was charged, secretly, with having written one or more patriotic songs found among the rebels. He was seized at his parsonage, dragged before a few officers, who scarcely pretended to offer the forms of a trial, even by martial law, and ordered him immediately to the gibbet. To his wife's entreaties, for time to bring evidence, the answer was, that the only favor they could grant her was to allow her to attend her husband to his death. She did so. He was immediately hanged in his own parish, with his wife at the foot of the gallows. One son was a growing youth; another was four years old. He could not think what was the matter with his mother that night. She sat all night beside the bed, on which lay something covered with a sheet. Her eyes were very wide open, and she sat at those hours with a deep, red spot on each cheek, staring at the wall.

The child cared not move, but sat on his stool in a corner, watching his mother. That boy followed his brother in saying that he would never belong to England. Their mother, surrounded by hanging children, encouraged them in this, and sent back, without message, the clothes and money which her great neighbors left at her door. The eldest son went immediately to America, and was an active citizen there while Lord Castlereagh (whom his father had known so well) was conducting the American war. This young man, animated by his burning love of Ireland, at his mother, and of the memory of his father, used his fine faculties well, and became not only the wealthiest citizen of Louisiana, but Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and one of the most important members of the Senate at Washington, in that position he had more power in any question between Great Britain and the United States than any man out of the Cabinet could have on our side the water. He invited over the rest of the family as he became able to offer them a vocation and a home; and that family is only one specimen of a large class of Irish of England (the England of the Pitts, Sidmouths, and Castlereaghs), who were planted down in all districts and scattered through all the political councils of the United States during the war of 1812.—*History of the Times.*

—A "Work and Aid Society" has been organized in New Haven, Connecticut, to relieve extreme poverty, to prevent street begging, to expose imposture, to provide employment for, and otherwise to look after vagrants, discharged or convicted criminals, and degraded children; co-operating in this work with the civil authorities, benevolent associations, and church societies.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to declare by proclamation the names of the persons returned as elected in their respective districts; and *whereas*, The returns of the general election held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October last, in and for the several districts, for Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, have been received in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the First District, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards in the city of Philadelphia, SAMUEL J. RANDALL has been duly elected; in the Second District, composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, CHARLES O'NEILL has been duly elected; in the Third District, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, LEONARD MYERS has been duly elected; in the Fourth District, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, WILLIAM D. KELLEY has been duly elected; in the Fifth District, composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, M. RUSSELL THAYER has been duly elected; in the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, H. MARKLEY BOYER has been duly elected; in the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, JOHN M. BROOMALL has been duly elected; in the Eighth District, composed of the county of Berks, BENJAMIN E. ANCONA has been duly elected; in the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, MYER STROUSE has been duly elected; in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, PHILIP JOHNSON has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, CHARLES DENNISON has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, ULYSSES MERCUR has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin, GEORGE F. MILLER has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENER has been duly elected; and I do further declare that no such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional District have been sent to the secretary of the Commonwealth as would, under the act of Assembly of 2d June, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that district; in the seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, ABRAHAM A. BARKER has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, STEPHEN F. WILSON has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD has been duly elected; in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, CHARLES V. CULVER has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, JOHN I. DAWSON has been duly elected; in the Twenty-second District, composed of that part of Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Nevil Island, J. K. MOORHEAD has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, and of the counties of Butler and Armstrong, THOMAS WILLIAMS has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene, GEORGE V. LAWRENCE has been duly elected.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, M. Russell Thayer, H. Markley Boyer, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Denison, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenni W. Scofield, Charles V. Culver, John I. Dawson, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Williams and George V. Lawrence have been returned as duly elected in their several districts hereto mentioned, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:

ED SHARPE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

...LIFE

...CAN,

S. E. Corn... ...and Fourth Streets,

...ELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

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Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
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SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
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GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's locks, and have been accepted by Presidents Booth and Garrett (with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESTNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

THE RECIPROCITY
MINING COMPANY.

CHAUDIERE DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.

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10,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $25.

Property, 14,770 Acres, all Known to be Rich in Gold.

20,000 Shares of Stock Offered for Subscription.

500 ounces of pure GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. B. Wright & Co., No. 142 S. Third street, where maps, prospectuses, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quartz lodes.

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Choice Havana Cigars.
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Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMLESS Bags, in store and for sale by
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IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA.
CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 FOR FULL PAID STOCK.
Reserved Capital, $250,000.

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TREASURER,
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has three different tracts of land now producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular dividends.

The three tracts with wells on them are capable of extensive development, and the Company have five engines and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work.

It has 120 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, with 198 rods river front, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. This land is now worth $100,000 exclusive of the Oil right.

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Run district, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and leases are about to be executed with two strong parties to sink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to receive half the Oil.

It has two tracts of land on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Allegheny river producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth $11 per barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed, and they are well tested Oil lands.

It is organized on a certain basis *to pay dividends from the start.* Its revenues from Oil alone are more than *twelve per cent. per annum* on the capital, and new wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the Company, and one-half the proceed will belong to the Company.

The Company has $250,000 of its own capital in reserve belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether *its resources for certain dividends are not approached by any other Oil stock now On the market at even double the cost, or par.*

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. 12-27-6t

VALUABLE
OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.

One half the land interest on Royalty, being one eighth of all the Oil produces on a tract of land containing eighty-eight acres, and located on the west side of the Allegheny river, 9½ miles below the town of FRANKLIN, in Venango county, Pennsylvania.

On this land there are now Four Pumping Wells, producing Fifty Barrels of Oil per day. There are now Four New Wells going down. No well bored in this vicinity has yet proved a failure.

There is room on this land for Sixty more Wells, and there will probably be Ten new Wells bored on this land during the coming spring; from all of these the purchasers of the above interest will receive one eighth of all the Oil produced, without any of the working expenses. There have been eight new engines purchased for working this land, &c. Apply to

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,
No. 400 CHESNUT St.,
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THE CLOUSTON
OIL COMPANY.
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

One of the best and most promising investments before the public—Five Leases on BIG BURNING SPRING RUN, EIGHT WELLS on them, some producing, and good show of Oil in the others. MORGAN LEASES AND WELLS, on Standing Stone creek. 117 acres in fee, near the BIG BURNING SPRINGS. Also 1100 acres in fee, known as the SARAH PROVINCE FARM, on Yellow creek, a tributary of Hughes river, 300 acres bottom land. The Company is getting Twenty Barrels per day, have four Engines now on the ground, and seven Wells almost completed, with show of Oil in all of them.

All of the above property is in WIRT COUNTY.

Call at the office of the BLUE CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street, and get a prospectus.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS NOW OPEN.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - PAR $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $21,000.

12-22-(mwf)6t*

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OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
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PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA
11-17-tf* Secretary and Treasurer

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
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A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.
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PETROLEUM COMPANY
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CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.
$50,000 Cash Working Capital.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50.

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The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably adapted for boring

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

Capital, $300,000. - Shares $2'00 Each.

Working Capital, $50,000.

Seven hundred acres land, of which about five hundred are in fee simple, and the daily product is more than sufficient to pay a monthly dividend of Two per cent. Twenty-eight barrels of Oil per day to this Company from the Rowley Wells, on Blood Farm. Entire working interest in a well being bored on the Claro Farm. Lease of 149 acres on Duck Creek, Ohio. Lease of 121 acres on Little Muskingum, Ohio, 220 acres in fee on West Hickory creek, Pa. 100 acres in fee on Federal creek, Ohio.

Agent for Philadelphia,
E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,
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PETROLEUM
OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL,
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FOR SALE—All the leading dividend-paying OIL STOCKS.

WANTED—Parties with from $3 to $20,000, to form originators in a Company, whose net receipts, at the present time, pay fifty per cent. on the purchase money.

ALSO—ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the greater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a circular. 12-21-6t

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURG,

HAS 100,000 SHARES AT $1 EACH—PAR VALUE, $1.

WORKING CAPITAL, $15,000.

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dixie well on the Hoover farm, producing ten barrels per day of Lubricating Oil, selling at the wells at $10 per barrel. The Company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to bore two more wells.

Also, half interest in a lease on Horse Creek Eddy, on which is one well, producing eight barrels per day, with engine, tools, &c.

One hundred and eleven acres in fee on Pithole run.

One-fourth of lease on land on Cherry run, Central county.

One-half interest of a lease on Lamb farm, on Cherry run.

One eighth interest in a well now being sunk on Hoag farm, on Cherry run.

Sole agent for Philadelphia,

E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,
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MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-16-tf No. 422 CHESNUT Street.

...of volumes which have been written on the same subject by less discreet and skilful pens. He says that he receives the address with satisfac-

...announced that only eight hundred and five men are required of Massachusetts under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men.

...assembling of the Court, yesterday morning, a sealed verdict, assessing the damages at six cents, in favor of the plaintiff, was presented.—New

...the people of the Confederate States, and especially those of South Carolina, ever known and felt what the people of Georgia know and feel

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAMBOATS ON THE LAKES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 24, 1864.

...SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY (Double Sheet), or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier; and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for a constant insertion.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The intensely interesting report of Admiral PORTER is full of materials upon which the glory-loving imagination may work. True, it is a plain matter-of-fact official document, going minutely into details, and giving a succinct relation of antecedents and consequences. But it is also something more than this. It not only relates facts, but it relates them in a graphic and "telling" manner. This official report has a character about it. Most official reports have only an official character about them. They smack of the dust and rust of office. They deal with grammatical truisms and stilted phrasing. They are very correct in the mention of dates and figures, and they are singularly exact in the lists of casualties. But they give information without ideas. The words have no soul in them; the sound has only a fact-and-figure sense. The hands that sway the rod of empire grow commonplace, and the arm that was so mighty with the sword, now uses the pen in a very clerkly and registrar-like manner. Admiral PORTER's report has soul and life in it. He writes as though even in his official capacity he remained a man, all his feelings yet flushed and warm from the glow of a great engagement.

His very opening sentence illustrates how completely his heart was in the Wilmington Expedition, and in the account he gives of it He was in hopes he should have been able to present to the nation Fort Fisher and surrounding works as a Christmas offering, but is sorry to say it has not been taken yet. The following paragraph serves as a specimen of the Admiral's plain, hearty, straightforward style:—

"On the 20th a heavy gale set in from the southwest, and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did without any accident of any kind except the loss of a few anchors; the monitors and all behaving beautifully. Only two vessels went to sea to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports being short of water put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out a weather such heavy weather. After the storm the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather, which I could not afford to lose; and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks."

The following passage, too, furnishes the substrata for one of the finest poems of the war. The Admiral says:—

"At half-past 10 P. M. the powder vessel started in towards the bar, and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off, and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within two hundred yards from the beach, and about four hundred from the fort. Commander RHIND anchored her securely there, and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the *Louisiana*. The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel, the last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin; then taking to their boats, they made their escape off to the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed, to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion."

To render complete the picture which this description calls up, it should be read in immediate connection with a passage towards the conclusion of the Report, which reads thus:—

"In conclusion, allow me to draw your attention to the conduct of Commander RHIND and Lieutenant PARSTON. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was perhaps ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion that we know of, still it was not their fault. As an incentive to others, I beg leave to recommend them for promotion; also that of Lieutenant R. H. LAMSON, who piloted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Captain RHIND and Lieutenant PARSTON had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen."

The night, the darkness, the danger of the expedition, the total sacrifice of self, the holiness of the cause engaged in, unite in forming a subject upon which the rarest eloquence and the highest inspiration of the poet might love to dwell. This deed will go into history, and stand out boldly there, like those monuments which time cannot destroy, and which successive generations revere.

An idea of the effect of our fire may be had from the following almost contiguous passages:—

"The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shell, which were before falling into the water. One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those coming after them to commit a like error, but when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell, one hundred and fifteen per minute, was irresistible."—"In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places, and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it that it was impossible for anything human to stand it."

It is well for us to understand what vessels took a main part in the engagement, and particularly distinguished themselves. The Admiral, still proceeding with cheerful fidelity, says:—

"The taking of a new position while under fire by the *Brooklyn* and *Colorado*, was a beautiful sight; and when they got into place both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand. The *Brooklyn* well sustained her proud name, under her present Commander, Captain James ARMS, and the *Colorado* gave evidence that her gun-master, Commodore H. K. THATCHER, fully understood the duties of his position. The *Susquehanna* was most effective in her fire, and was fortunate enough to obtain the right position, though much bothered by a vessel near her [illegible] had not room and her right place. The *Mo*[illegible] went into the battle gallantly, and fired [illegible] shot with effect; and when the *Powhatan* [illegible] *Juniata*, *Shenandoah* got into their [illegible] they did good service. The *Pawnee* [illegible] concely into line, and did good service with the rest; and the *Vanderbilt* took position near the *Minnesota*, and threw in a splendid fire."

The expedition was not without its incidents worth preserving as camp-fire traditions, and tinged with the stirring romance of war. The incidents referred to in the report are merely mentioned, but they are very suggestive. The Admiral remarks:—

"One gallant officer, whose name I do not know, went on the parapet and brought away the Rebel flag we had knocked down. A soldier went into the works and led out a horse, killing the orderly mounted on him, and taking his despatches from the body. Another soldier fired his musket into the bomb-proof among the Rebels, and eight or ten others, who had ventured near the forts were wounded by the shells."

The report of Admiral PORTER gives a clear idea of the gigantic work to be performed in the capture of Wilmington. No more brilliant engagement has taken place during the entire war; and the instances of valor which the Admiral enumerates are only fresh specimens of the spirit which animates all our soldiers everywhere, on land and sea.

"BY AUTHORITY" OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The "stern statesman" who presides over the "so-called Confederate States" is not pleased with the arrest of BENNETT G. BURLEY in Canada, under the Extradition Treaty existing between the United States and Great Britain. This BURLEY fellow is the man who attempted to seize the United States steamer *Michigan* on the northern lakes in September last, for the purpose of releasing the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. Being thwarted in his object, he, together with his cut throat associates, sought refuge on British soil. A demand was made by the United States Government for his arrest and delivery to our authorities, and BURLEY was arrested by orders from the Canadian Government.

JEFF. DAVIS has heard of the proceeding, and comes out with a pronunciamento of "Whereases" and "Now therefores," acknowledging that said BURLEY was duly empowered by himself to capture the *Michigan* and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. He says it was "a proper, legitimate belligerent operation," and having satisfied his mind on this point, he has determined to notify Canada, the United States, and mankind in general, that the "Confederate States of America assume the responsibility of answering for the conduct and acts of any of their officers engaged in the expedition."

Now this is an "assumption" with a vengeance. As England and the United States have never acknowledged these same "Confederate States of America" as a lawful member of the family of nations, how are they to recognize the "responsibility" of an irresponsible person like DAVIS, or an irresponsible body of States like that of the Confederacy? Nations, as well as individual men, always prefer to deal with responsible parties; and JEFFERSON DAVIS will find that neither the United States nor Great Britain will pay any more attention to his batch of "whereases," other than to glance over it and smile at his assumption of "responsibility."

If he hopes to cause apprehension in the minds of "Uncle Sam" and "John Bull," that he will do something terrible, provided they harm this man BURLEY, he will again discover that he is mistaken. DAVIS is in an awkward position just at this moment to effect anything either worth his proclamations or his sword; and he only makes the greater fool of himself and the Confederacy by assuming to do what everybody knows he cannot do. When his beleaguered little empire establishes its right to a place among the powers of the earth, he will be better entitled to issue his imperial ukases to the world. Until then we advise Mr. DAVIS, or JEFF. DAVIS, or "I, JEFFERSON DAVIS," to save his breath, bottle up his indignation, and save his pens, ink, and paper for Fast Proclamations.

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.

Since the beginning of our civil war we have had but little sympathy from France and England. This might be considered strange, were it not apparent to the dullest comprehension that it is the interest of both the powers named to have the United States broken up. This great Western Republic has long been a thorn in the side of the leading monarchies of Europe. It has been regarded by the principal European States with a jealousy that has grown in intensity from year to year.

There has been, and is now on the other side of the Atlantic, a political policy quite different from the ideas of national prosperity and security entertained in this hemisphere. The European States, in their relations and intercourse, talk about what is known as the "balance of power." That means no more than that one State in the European system shall not acquire an influence and power, so preponderant, as to be prejudicial to the peace and safety of the whole community of States. This Government of ours has not hitherto been taken into the account in settling the equipoise of power among the nations of the continent of Europe, or in restoring harmony whenever their relations of amity have been disturbed.

But our trans-Atlantic neighbors begin to foresee the near approach of a time when we shall have a word to say in their affairs, and may exert a controlling influence in the decision of all great international questions. This prospect is, of course, not a very agreeable one to contemplate; and nothing would more delight British and French statesmen than some accident which would effectually prevent its realization altogether, or defeat it for [illegible] with pleasure [illegible] with the terrible [illegible] of nearly four [illegible] our peace and [illegible] distance; and they would [illegible] see it go on until both belligerents were mutually exhausted, and our national unity destroyed beyond reparation. This, to be sure, is a consummation which they are not likely to behold; and yet, with a blindness to her interest that is remarkable, England desires to witness the dissolution of the only great nationality in the world, besides her own, that is at all congenial in its institutions and sympathetic in its aims and aspirations.

In fact, the perverted views of most of the British politicians with respect to the civil war going on here, are not entirely attributable to jealousy of the growing power of this Republic, but to a degree of ignorance touching the merits of the contest and its possible issues that is positively amazing. There are, however, a few enlightened statesmen in the English House of Commons who not only have an intelligent comprehension of our politics, and a generous wish to see the unity and prosperity of this nation preserved and increased, but they frequently improve occasions to rebuke the shameful want of sense and knowledge on the part of those ministers and members of Parliament who presume to utter, dogmatically, opinions prejudicial to our own Government, when they really may be said not to know what they are saying.

It was Mr. COBDEN who, in a recent speech to his constituents, sharply ridiculed the ignorance of the best educated classes of his countrymen regarding American affairs. He said that he could take a map of the United States, lay it before any graduate of the English universities, and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and that the chances were he would not come within a thousand miles of the place. The inference was that people who are so totally uninformed about geography can hardly be better posted as to our political conditions and interests; and that, therefore, they should, for their own sakes at least, abstain from flippantly passing judgment respecting events now transpiring in this country, and as to the real importance and bearing of which they knew less than any American schoolboy.

THE ANCIENT WATCHMAN—IN MEMORIAM.

Philadelphia is not an ancient city, but it has endured long enough to witness the extinction of a whole species among its inhabitants. We do not pretend to recollect so far back as a friend of ours, who distinctly remembers, many years before he was born, how a watchman, passing the house, cried, "Past twelve o'clock, and CORNWALLIS is taken;" but we do vividly recall the race of watchmen to whom this individual belonged, and we know that they disappeared.

It does not require the years of one well advanced in life, to recall the appearance of those nocturnal wanderers, who, in muffled tones, sang out "ten o'clock and a star-light night," or "three o'clock and a cloudy morning." On a cold winter's night, there was something exquisitely pleasant in hearing those drowsy voices borne on the calm air, and then in turning over and snuggling up in the coverlids as the sounds grew fainter and fainter in the distance, where they were informing other people of the time of night and the state of the weather. We suppose that this feeling of satisfaction may be accounted for upon the principle which asserts that the perception of comfort is afforded by contrast with some one else's misery. But we think that the enjoyment of comfort can be accounted for more charitably and philosophically, by ascribing it to involuntary contrast with some condition of discomfort previously experienced in our own proper persons.

The watchman's voice in itself was not remarkable for its quality, so that the pleasure derived from hearing it, could not have been owing to the effect of musical sound. It may be questioned, indeed, whether one would find it agreeable to be awakened by the most delicious tenor in the world, if he merely mentioned the time of night and his opinion of the weather, especially as both of the opinions might be incorrect. Pleasure in the tone of the watchman's voice could not be traced to the satisfaction of knowing that one's property was safe with this vigilant sentinel near, for the oldest inhabitant never remembered to have heard that a watchman ever came in time to see a thief, or if he did, that he caught one.

The owners of those drowsy voices disappeared at cock-crow; no man knew where they dwelt; and it was as impossible to find their tombs, as to discover a dead donkey. On the corners of the streets stood bloated-looking sentry boxes, which in shape so much resembled the watchmen themselves, that belated children might have been pardoned for imagining that the watchmen had built them after the model of their own figures. Into these retreats, called watchmen's boxes, the guardians of the peace ensconced themselves at intervals during the night; for we have a dreamy recollection of catching a glimpse of the interior of one, and of seeing a phantasmagoric medley of watchman, stove, shovel, pickaxe and clay pipe, through a haze of frosty air and tobacco smoke.

No man ever saw the face of a watchman, and we might go further and say that no man ever saw the figure of one. Of this, however, we cannot be certain, because it was impossible to say how much was man and how much clothes. The general appearance of the creature was that of a thick roll of dark cloth, with a pair of big feet on one end and a tall hat on the other. There was no particular difference between the front and back of the individual, and unless he was in motion, you were just as likely to ask a question of his hair as of the tip of his nose, which came out on the other side, between turned-up coat-collars which merged in a hat. He slowly moved through the darkness like a black phantom on casters. He never seemed to be at all wary of strangers who accosted him suddenly in lonely places. He was never known to be able to give any information about the streets. He walked them, but that was all. To liken him to something of the mechanical kind, we should say that he was a high-pressure engine of small locomotive power. No one ever saw him provided with fuel, but the color of his nose, as seen by moonlight, indicated that his furnaces were well supplied. When he spoke, from which it was inferred that his mouth had opened, there was a short, wheezy puff of stertorious breath, suggestive of rich meats and stock ale.

He has disappeared! Philadelphia knows him no more! We cannot recognize in the spruce policeman of the present day any affinity with the staid philosopher of many wrappings. Did he have any descendants? Was he ever married? We think it unlikely; for even supposing that any woman would like to marry a man who walked about the streets all night, how could he have gone through the preliminary of courtship? Could a woman ever fall in love with a bale of dry goods, even when surmounted by the tip of a red nose supposed to belong to one of the male sex? If he has descendants, would we not recognize in some of our fellow-citizens the peculiar figure and bearing of the ancestor? The nearest approach to these characteristics is to be observed in a race of youths who exist upon the pavements of Chestnut street. In their squat figures, stomachs commencing to curve under the chin, legs which are not made for service, as they certainly are not for show, their little round hats, and air of frenchified Esquimaux,—we have sometimes thought that we recognized degenerate descendants of the last watchmen. Knowing that family tendencies are transmitted from one generation to another, we have been confirmed in our belief, for we have observed that these youths roam incessantly up and down the street as if upon a perpetual "beat."

If it had not been for our recollection of whiffs of bottled stout, we would have been sometimes tempted to believe that the watchmen of the olden time of Philadelphia never did exist in flesh and blood, but that in the old-fashioned days those peripatetic hulks were the *genii loci*, and that when the slow age of the city was succeeded by the fast age, they mournfully departed, withdrawing themselves from uncongenial scenes.

Whither they have gone, we know not—they have gone! No more shall we see their burly forms wending their way through the gloaming, or through the lights and shadows of the night! No more shall we torture them with questions impossible to answer! No more shall we upset them in their boxes, and rumble them along the pavement! No more shall their mysterious presence mingle with our life, except in the reveries of childhood, when we still hear their husky voices fading away upon the murky air! Guardians of the peace, then so seldom broken, know at least that many there are who regret that ye departed! Spirit or flesh—farewell!

MARRIED.

CUNDY—HALL—In Camden, November 20th, by Rev. S. C. Dare, Mr. JOLLES R. CUNDY, of Chester county, to Miss SARAH ANN HALL, of Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

HICKMAN—JACOBS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1864, by his Honor Mayor Henry, Mr. F. SHARPLESS HICKMAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss PHEBE A. JACOBS, of Williamtown, Chester county, Pa. No cards. Delaware county papers please copy.

HUNSBERGER—WANGER.—On the evening of the 27th instant, by the Rev. John O'Neill, at the residence of the bride's father, near Fort Union, Pa., Mr. JOHN HUNSBERGER to Miss SUSAN WANGER, both of Berks county, Pa.

SLOAN—MONTGOMERY.—On the 27th instant, in Christ Church, by Rev. John O'Neill, Mr. JAMES SLOAN, of Phœnixville, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia.

SMITH—ANDERSON.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JAMES A. SMITH to Miss ANNA D. ANDERSON.

WESCOTT—ELLIOTT.—On the 29th instant, by the Rev. L. C. Baker, Mr. GEORGE T. WESCOTT to Miss SALLIE A. ELLIOTT, both of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 28th instant, CHARLES B., infant son of L. H. Adams.

ANDERSON.—On the 29th instant, MARY, wife of Thomas Anderson, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 729 St. John street, below Brown.

BUNN.—On the 26th instant, at his residence in Montgomery county, Pa., SOLOMON M. BUNN, in the 56th year of his age. Norristown, Reading and Bedford papers please copy.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. W. Kurtz, No. 1007 Vine street, to proceed to Woodland Cemetery, without further notice.

COOKE.—At his residence, in Sandusky, Ohio, on the evening of the 27th inst., Hon. ELEUTHEROS COOKE, in the 78th year of his age.

CURREN.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM CURREN, aged 70 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 320 S. Fifth street, below Spruce, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Service and interment at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

DONAGHY.—On the 28th instant, WM. DONAGHY, son of Sarah and the late Matthew Donaghy, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 561 S. Twenty-third street, on Saturday, 31st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FERREE.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, PHILIP FERREE, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, January 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 421 Wetherill street.

HAIRD.—On the morning of the 28th instant, AGNES, wife of Thomas Laird, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bustonville, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

NUMAN.—On Wednesday morning, December 28th, at the Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, HARRY CLAY, son of the late Major ALEX H. NEUMAN, Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently paroled from Florence Prison, S. C., aged 17 years and 11 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILBRICK.—On Thursday morning, December 29th, Mr. RICHARD B. SHERIDAN, at the residence of his father, Owen Sheridan, Esq., Chestnut Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SUTTON.—On the 24th instant, MARY BIRELY SUTTON, relict of the late William Sutton.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1124 Pearl street, above Buckhannon, on Tuesday morning, 3d proximo, at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

TEOTH.—On Wednesday, 28th instant, HENRY M. TEOTH, in the 35th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 S. Fifteenth street, on Saturday morning, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

WHEATON.—On the 27th instant, AMOS WHEATON, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1109 Walnut street, this (Sixth Day) morning.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

CHESNUT STREET

PIANO COVERS. LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR LADIES.

RICH EMBROIDERED

LACE CURTAINS,

Piano and Table Covers,

WITH

DAMASK CURTAINS,

FOR PARLORS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

SKATING! SKATING!!

FINE SKATING ON PARK

THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

SAMUEL SIMES,

12-30-1t*rp TREASURER.

R. P. BENDER'S THIRD ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.—Five hundred loaves of bread will be distributed at BENDER'S COAL YARD, to the deserving poor, on Monday, January 2, at nine o'clock in the morning, S. W. corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the Mercantile Library Company for renewal of certificate of one share, No. 4403, standing in the name of E. V. PLACE, the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t*

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION Books of the reunay and Imperial Oil Company will close on TUESDAY next, January 3, at 12 o'clock, at which time a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1224 FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. JAMES M. SELLERS, 12-26-3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 421 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (15 cents per share), out of the net earnings of the Company for the months of November and December, payable clear of State tax, on and after January 10, 1865.

Transfer Books close on January 3, at 3 P. M., and open January 11, 1865.

Stockholders who have not called for their certificates, are requested to do so prior to closing of the books.

12-29-6t*rp G. W. WILBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EL DORADO OIL Company, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the Company, clearer of State tax, payable on and after the 5th January next, 1865.

Transfer books close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 5th proximo.

The dividends of this Company will hereafter be made payable quarterly, in accordance with a resolution of the Board adopted this day.

B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864. 12-29-2t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON and Baltimore Railroad Company. PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M.

12-28-4t*rp ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE Passenger Railway Company, corner of COLUMBIA and RIDGE Avenues, Philadelphia, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 M., at which time an election will be held for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12-23-5tawtd WILLIAM S. BLIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER Railway Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, January 9, at 9½ o'clock. An election for President, Vice-President, and five Directors, will be held, between the hours of ten and one, at the same place.

12-23-5tawtd-9 W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed ten days prior to said election. THOMAS LOGAN, 12-22 tjan9 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WILLIAM H. WEBB, 12-13 11-7 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.

To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 31st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting ten per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts.

12-22-9t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

Said Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-12-tf-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. H., and the demand is constantly increasing. 1 or sale only by

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. CABINET ORGANS.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines,

Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes,

Constantly on hand, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE, AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS, No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the first Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and we refer to testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unequalled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell as one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, if there is no redress, the instrument he sells is made in the market, and the purchaser must rely upon the store on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility in the event. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

From the knowledge that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the scent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and who promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments have peculiar great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N.B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO., 11-5-wmf2 No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY, GOOD Will and Fixtures of a PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY. Also, the Patent Right, with Machinery. Apply to WILLIAM H. HYATT, No. 661 N. TENTH Street. 12-30 7t

TO RENT.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with garden, stable, and carriage-house; gas, hot and cold water, shrubbery, and shade trees, delightfully situated in a pleasant neighborhood, on the corner of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, combining all the advantages of the city and country, being three minutes' walk from station of steam cars, and five minutes from horse cars, and fifteen minutes from the city. The house is completely furnished and furniture for sale. Inquire at Quartermaster's Office, corner of GIRARD and TWELFTH Streets, first door on right hand side. 12-30-3t*

PHILADELPHIA AND MECHANICS'

WANTED.—A furnished brick house. No children. L BANK

OIL! OIL!—PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON AND PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.

Parties, with from $1 to $10,000, can become interested in the best Oil Company now forming, under the management of experienced and responsible men.

The property is now yielding 50 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and will pay for itself within THREE YEARS from the purchase money.

Apply to Notes,

12-24-6 No. 211 South

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate despatch and the best rates given. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, JR., & CO., No. 230 WALNUT Street. 12-16-12*rp

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S Office, No. 214 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.

Vessels wanted to load with coal at Newbern, N. C., and Key West, Fla. Despatch given.

12-22 JOHN R. JENNINGS, Captain and A. Q. M.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men for Upon Locomotives. Good wages will be given to first-class Engineers and Firemen, and Wiping and Packers. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:

A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent, First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City.

D. LARRY, Agent, Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.

J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.

W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and

J. E. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.

J. M'VAY, Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-13-1m

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

WILMINGTON.

From the Times.

It is unpleasantly plain that the great Wilmington expedition has failed in its meaning, as most Butler and Admiral Porter did not find themselves able to agree on the conduct of the enterprise which originated in the success of their united co-operation. The despatch of Admiral Porter, which is confined to such other points, is clear in this—that the land and naval forces could not be simultaneously managed. Time for us have only a single of the story. The letter from General Butler, published in the despatch, has not yet come to hand. It is hoped in season to appear in our news columns this morning, it will probably illuminate what is now obscure to us, and the reader will be able to make his own comments. At present we express no opinion except upon such facts as seem to be established by the statements and admissions of Admiral Porter.

It is remarkable that Admiral Porter began his attack on Fort Fisher at once without waiting for the arrival of the troops. The fleet has been ready to attack on the 13th, on the highest authority, impregnable by a naval force alone. It would seem that Admiral Porter did not want the opinion of his officers whether there appeared to him to be an opportunity not to be lost, as he himself expected it, the weather was too fine to be wasted. At one o'clock, the attack began at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, by the explosion of the torpedo-vessel mentioned, within one hundred yards of Fort Fisher. We had understood that this torpedo was intended especially to destroy the morale of the garrison, and, that immediately upon their confusion, an assault should follow by the troops.

We do not know how otherwise it was expected to take advantage of the explosion. But Admiral Porter chose to try the experiment when no troops had been landed, or were even near the coast. Unless, therefore, he found that the walls of the fort should be actually blown down and the men within it destroyed by the torpedo, it is difficult to understand why the attempt was made at all; and even if these consequences had followed, it is equally difficult to see how they could have been taken advantage of. If no land force on our side was at hand to occupy and hold the demolished fort, the enemy, of course, could renew possession of the ruins at his leisure, and could cover them by the adjacent batteries.

But the explosion of the torpedo produced no visible effect. Admiral Porter says the shock was slight, and it appears from his report that Fort Fisher, which remained unmolested from two till half-past eleven, was subsequently able to continue an engagement of five hours' duration with his powerful fleet. At the end of that time—about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon—the guns of the fort were silenced, and the fleet withdrew.

On the following day (Sunday, the 25th) General Butler's troops arrived. Under cover of the fire of the fleet, they, or a portion of them, were landed between 11 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Admiral Porter puts the number on shore at 3000. The account which follows is unintelligible. From one sentence it appears that their re-embarkation began immediately, and without a demonstration against the fort. From another it appears that Major-General Weitzel and a party of skirmishers reconnoitred the fort; that a few of the soldiers actually entered the work; that one officer brought away the flag which had been shot from its staff; that a soldier fired a shot into the bomb-proof where the garrison were concealed, wounding eight or ten concealed Rebels; that a Rebel orderly arriving at the fort with despatches was killed and his despatches captured; and that while all this was going on the fleet was still shelling the fort, and succeeded in wounding a number of our own men. But it is nowhere indicated that anything like an assault took place. On the contrary, General Weitzel reported an assault impracticable — an opinion in which Admiral Porter, though properly professing to undervalue his judgment in comparison with that of an able and experienced officer who had examined the ground in person, does not concur. But notwithstanding General Weitzel's report, Admiral Porter proceeds to remark:—"We drew off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, expecting the troops would attack in the morning." The reasons why they did not so attack are set forth in the letter of General Butler, which at this writing we have not received.

Our readers, if they have been able to follow us thus far, will probably agree that the whole business on which we have hesitatingly commented is in great need of elucidation. For our part we have only to suggest again that there are two sides to the story, and that but one has yet been heard. We deplore the failure which has occurred, and still more keenly do we regret that any feelings of hostility should exist, either between the two branches of the military service of the United States, or between the leaders of the forces which were meant to co-operate against Wilmington. We care not to take sides in such a controversy. We care only that the whole truth should be known, and that blame should lie where on the merits of the case it properly belongs. Meanwhile, Wilmington remains and is likely to remain in possession of the Rebels.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—General Butler's letter is this moment received. It states in substance that the strength of Fort Fisher had not been materially impaired by the fire from the fleet, and that its guns still swept the narrow strip of land by which alone it was impossible for an assaulting column to approach. A portion of Lee's forces had been sent from Richmond to strengthen the garrison, and General Weitzel, who advanced his skirmish line within fifty yards of the fort, pronounced an attempt impracticable, except by the operation of a regular siege, which was not contemplated in the orders under which General Butler was acting. The troops, therefore, were re-embarked, and returned to Fortress Monroe.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

From the Times.

By the *Australasian* we have the text of Mr. Adams' reply to an address of the British Emancipation Society, congratulating President Lincoln on his re-election. Such an address offered to a mere partisan politician, would most certainly have evoked a torrent of turgid rhetoric, in which things visible and invisible would have been confounded, with a perfect disregard of consequences. To Mr. Adams the address of the British Emancipation Society came simply in the form of a logical statement of facts patent to the minister and to everybody else.

Mr. Adams of course spread himself; and yet his reply to the British Emancipation Society, we venture to say, will be found a more telling rebuke of British "neutrality" than the essence of volumes which have been written on the same subject by less discreet and skilful pens. He says that he receives the address with satisfaction; that it will be received in the United States as a proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the British people in the progress of events here; and that it will do good, if only to aid in counteracting the impression that an influential section of the British people are indifferently well-disposed towards the United States.

He says—what is most true—that the impression has become general here, that the British people, as represented through their public men, really desire the disruption of the United States; and he remarks that such expressions on the part of the Emancipation Society tend to eradicate the impression, and help to revive feelings of increased cordiality. Mr. Adams' words will be found to be eminently wise and timely.

It is the most difficult task, in such a crisis as this, to maintain an equable temper. Mr. Adams, as well as our late lamented Minister at Paris, had a thousand times more to battle against in the way of injustice, malice, misrepresentation, attempted bullying, and the several tools, than any other servants of the Republic; but by calm firmness he have had to bear. Yet how well threw unpleasantness (not falsehood) men compelled itself into ship! Probably not a week to recollect from the day that Mr. Adams and Mr. Dayton presented their credentials when the Cabinet of both ministers was not at the moment of deliberate which would have made common war with the United States. The history of commercial negotiations, from its beginning to the present time, will certainly form the most remarkable lesson possible to the statesman of history, relative to our civil administration during this great war.

GENERAL LEE KEEPS HIS WORD.

From the Enquirer.

When the Rebel General Robert E. Lee was about to cast his sword and his fortunes with the South in her mad contest against the Government and Constitution, he wrote some letters expressive of his feelings upon that occasion, which have since been published. One of them was his letter of resignation to General Scott, in which he expressed regret for the necessity which compelled him to resign his commission in the United States Army, after a service of a quarter of a century. He there stated that, although he was about to take a position hostile to the Government and flag that had gradually honored and protected him, he would never draw his sword except in defence of his native State—Virginia. Curiously enough the circumstances of the war have enabled him to keep that pledge literally; for he has never fought a battle in any other Rebel State, and never outside of Virginia, except in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and then it was to protect the frontiers of Virginia, in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. Nor is there the least likelihood now that he will be permitted, even if he was disposed, to violate that pledge; for he is effectually cooped up in his native State.

Shipwreck—A Story of Suffering.

Captain John Eynon, of the steamship *City of London*, arrived at New York yesterday, reports:—December 17, in latitude 49 41, longitude 31 44, fell in with a wreck, and succeeded in rescuing from it three survivors, named George Smith, steward; Gilbert Duncan, seaman, and John Johnston, seaman. The remaining ten, whose names are not given, had perished. The wreck was the British barque *Hornade*, of Greenock, and upon approaching her the three men were seen standing by the rudder-post, and occasionally immersed in the water. Their condition was most deplorable, they having scarcely any clothing about them, except some pieces of old sail, tied with bits of spun yarn; their body and person only their arms, feet, and legs were swollen, and of a putrid appearance, in some places broken out in sores. From the statements of these men, it appears they left New York for Greenock, laden with oak timber, with a crew of thirteen, all told, on the 8th of November. They had fine weather up to morning of December 7th, when it blew a strong gale from the southwest until the 11th, with seas which washed away the gallery and deck-house, and on the latter day carrying away the remaining boat, and the deck-cabin with all the stores, and, as every one was on deck at the time, every one was washed overboard. Six managed to get on board again; the remaining seven were seen no more. The captain then got into the main rigging, with his head just above the water; the second mate got into the fore-rigging, and the three survivors, with a boy, were enabled to get into the mizzen-rigging. The ship remained on her beam ends, with her masts and loose sails in the water for about an hour and a half, when the foremast, main mast, and mizzen topmast gave way, carrying the captain with them. She thus became relieved and righted, her decks amidships under water, and the two ends about two feet above the sea, which went clean over her the whole time. When daylight appeared on the 12th, the second mate was seen lashed in the fore-rigging, and apparently dead, and, not being able to get near him, he remained there. Eventually the sea washed the second mate ashore, a part of his body remaining in the rigging where the others were rescued. The boy who got into the mizzen-rigging with the survivors perished from cold and fatigue on the morning of the 12th, and was washed away from them soon after they observed he was dead. The survivors, soon after the vessel righted, gained the monkey poop, a small space aft, about four by ten feet, and raised above the main deck about two feet, upon which formerly stood the wheel; here they lashed themselves to the rudder-post; but the sea, which was constantly breaking over them for six days and nights, would occasionally carry one of them adrift, and with the assistance of his fellow-sufferers would regain his position. For the six days they were on the wreck they were without food, except a few pieces of biscuit which floated near them. They had not a drop of fresh water, and were without clothing, except the wet pieces of canvas which the man Johnston managed at great risk to cut from the mizzen-mast, where it hung the first day.

The Case of Bishop Colenso.

The case of Bishop Colenso has come before the Privy Council in England. He does not merely appeal to the Queen in Council against the sentence of deposition pronounced upon him by the Bishop of Cape Town on the 16th of December last, but he also denies the validity of that sentence and the jurisdiction upon which it purports to be founded. On this ground he prays the Queen, through the Judicial Committee, to declare that the letters-patent under which he holds his own episcopal office constitute an indefeasible title until they shall be recalled for some legal cause of forfeiture, and that the letters patent by the virtue of which the Bishop of Cape Town claims to have acted were unduly obtained from Her Majesty, and cannot, for other reasons, affect his own rights. Should the opinion of the Court be adverse to him on this point, he further prays that his petition should be heard by way of appeal from the sentence of which he complains, and thereby he raises another issue on the question of juri diction, for it will be remembered that the Bishop of Cape Town recognized no appeal from his own court, except to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, in conceding that, affected to waive "any real or supposed rights of this Church." The Judicial Committee, therefore, have first to decide whether or not all the proceedings at Cape Town, in December last, were null and void; and, secondly, whether or not the Royal Supremacy, in its most important functions, extends to the colonies. Unless and until the first of these questions shall be determined in the negative, and the second in the affirmative, they cannot proceed to entertain the merits of the cause.

MASSACHUSETTS PATRIOTISM.—It is officially announced that only eight hundred and five men are required of Massachusetts under the President's last call for three hundred thousand men. In two districts, the Eighth and Ninth, the quotas are deficient by this number. Every other district in the State is out of the draft. The record of Massachusetts is always good.

—The model of a colossal statue of the late Major-General Berry is on exhibition in Portland, Me. This is said to be the first statue of the kind ever attempted in Maine.

THE ATTACK UPON FORT FISHER.

Official Despatch—Explanation of the Explosion Heard at Newbern—Capture of a Company of Rebel Troops and a Rebel Flag—The Reported Return of the Expedition to Fortress Monroe a Humbug.

The following despatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from the bearer of despatches from Rear-Admiral Porter, who left the fleet while it was hauling away at Fort Fisher on Sunday afternoon, and reached Fortress Monroe at midnight:—

"FORTRESS MONROE, VA., December 27, 9:30 P. M.—Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—The iron-clad ship was expended within three hundred yards of Fort Fisher, at noon, 24 M., on the 19th inst. Late in the day, Admiral Porter steamed the fleet up as a point of attack, and followed the movement on Fort Fisher on Monday. Our men in charge were driven by the Rebels from their guns to the bastions of the sea-front, so as to effectually silence their fire.

"Between low minutes after the frigates and heavy sloops-of-war were engaging a detachment of troops landed on Sunday afternoon. Seven hundred then pushed the assault upon the fort under cover of our fire. Some of the more daring actually entered the works and brought off the Rebel flag. Troops have re-embarked. Bombardment by the fleet continues.

"The *Santiago de Cuba* brings north Rebel Company A, of the 24th North Carolina, captured in a Rebel earthwork to the northward of Fort Fisher by boats from the fleet.

"DAVID W. PRESTON,
"Lieutenant United States Navy."

By the above it appears that the report published in the city yesterday, to the effect that the War Department had received "official information" that the "naval and military forces operating against Wilmington, North Carolina, have been withdrawn and are now at Fortress Monroe" is a gratuitous humbug.

When Admiral Porter despatched his messenger, who left Fortress Monroe in the morning, the fleet was engaging the fort.

It appears now that the gun-boat which was supposed by the Rebels to have grounded and was blown up, was not a regular Union gun-boat, but an old boat filled with gunpowder, and sent to within three hundred yards of the fort for the purpose of being exploded, in the hope that the concussion would destroy the foundations of the Rebel works.

If the report of the explosion was heard at Newbern, *a distance of one hundred miles*, as reported, it will be very strange if no damage was done to the fort.—*Washington Republican.*

THE ST ALBANS RAIDERS.

The Rearrested Rebels Before Judge Smith — Movements of Volunteers Bound to the Frontier—Man Killed at The Railway Station.

MONTREAL, December 27.—The rearrested raiders were brought before Judge Smith at 11 o'clock to day, when the prosecution proceeded with the case of the robbery of Mr. Breck—the man who entered the St. Albans bank while the robbery was being committed, and was robbed of about $200—the prisoners having been rearrested on this charge, and that of robbing the First National bank. Spurr was identified as having been implicated in the robbery of Mr. Breck.

The day was occupied in examining Mr. Bishop, teller of the bank, who repeated the evidence previously given by him before Mr. Coursol. The cross-examination was merely for the purpose of showing that the prisoners announced themselves as Confederate soldiers. It is thought the defense will not raise the question as to the validity of the warrant until after the argument on the merits of the case. Mr. Bethune has been retained for the prosecution.

Three companies of Montreal volunteers and one from Quebec left here at 10:30 on Monday night, amidst much enthusiasm, *en route* for Windsor. The light infantry and Hochelaga companies go to Prescott. Two other companies from Quebec and three from Woodstock and Beauharnois go to Laprairie.

A man named Archibald Currie was accidentally killed at Bonaventure Station this morning. He slipped while stepping on the cars, and a wheel passed over his neck, killing him instantly. —*Toronto Globe.*

The St. Albans Raiders.

A man, supposed to be one of the St. Albans raiders, was arrested in this city yesterday, and a despatch from Concord, New Hampshire, announces that three of them have been arrested in that State. If there is no mistake in either case we now have nine of the fourteen raiders released by Mr. Coursol satisfactorily accounted for.—*Toronto Globe, 28th.*

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

General Sherman's Campaign.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 21.

This great leader, who by his illustrious campaign has shown himself the greatest military chieftain of the age, entered the city on Thursday, December 21.

This campaign, so gradly closed with the occupation of Savannah by the Federal forces, sweeping as it has through the length and breadth of Georgia, has fully demonstrated the power of the National Government to carry the ark of the National Union safely through all the breakers upon the shores of dissolution, and over the rough and stormy billows of secession's most powerful gales.

The mind that conceived, and the arm that, under Omnipotence, could execute these grand movements, has not yet finished its work. That same powerful body which with its gigantic wings swept over the State of Georgia as a whirlwind, must yet move on its irresistible course until the whole land shall acknowledge the power and authority of the Government of the United States.

When that day comes, the commander will lay aside his laurels, the soldier his sword, and this broad and fair-abounding land of ours shall once more teem with the busy hum of peaceful life. May a merciful God grant the happy day soon to be ushered in upon us, and peace—sweet peace!—be our portion; but until the "last armed foe expires," the army of the Union will and must stand as a bulwark against all destroyers, come from whence they may.

The Rebel Divines Continuing Religious Services.

From the Savannah Loyal Georgian, December 24.

Divine service will be held in the Independent Presbyterian, the Lutheran, Baptist, St. John's church, and Methodist church, to-morrow morning, at half-past ten o'clock, by their respective pastors.

I. S. K. ANSON, D. M. GILBERT,
S. LANDRUM, A. M. WYNN,
C. F. MCRAE.

THE GREAT LUNACY CASE.

Verdict of the Jury in the Underhill Suit—Six Cents Damages Awarded to the Plaintiff.

The case of Caroline Underhill against Marie and George M. Olcott, tried in the Brooklyn city courts, was concluded on Wednesday evening. The case was submitted to the jury about 4 o'clock P. M., who retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict when the Court rose. On the re-assembling of the Court, yesterday morning, a sealed verdict, assessing the damages at six cents, in favor of the plaintiff, was presented.—*New York World.*

—The white-fish trade is growing into an important branch of business at Detroit.

—A German chemist in Cincinnati is making a good quality of sugar from Indian corn.

—The Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, recently burned, is to be rebuilt immediately.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Verdict in the Lunacy Case.

ADVANCE IN GOLD.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Distinguished Arrival.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Acting Master R. J. Moses of the Confederate Navy, captured at Fort Fisher, has arrived here.

Rebel Deserters.

The wholesale desertion from the Rebel army is not confined to the ranks alone, and lately several officers have come into our lines. Among a batch of one hundred deserters brought to this city yesterday was Lieutenant R. Redwood, of the 3d Alabama Regiment, who came within the lines of the Army of the James with a squad of men belonging to his command.

Heretofore the deserters have been mainly Virginians and North Carolinians; but since Sherman's successful movement through the heart of the Rebel States, large numbers of Georgians and Alabamians are deserting.

Colonel Mulford, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, leaves next week with a proposition to the Rebel authorities for the exchange of all the Union men in their hands.

Gold.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Gold has been as high as 234. It is now quoted as 233.

KILPATRICK ON PILLAGING.

FORT MCALLISTER, OGEECHEE RIVER, GA., December 29.—I herewith transmit some spicy and interesting correspondence which has recently passed between the two opposing cavalry commanders, General Kilpatrick, of the American army, and General Wheeler, of the Rebel army:—

WHEELER TO KILPATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, WAYNESBOROUGH, December 15, 1864.—General J. Kilpatrick, Commanding Cavalry, United States Army.—General:—Your letter of yesterday was received to-day. I assure you Captain Horton has and will receive every attention which can be bestowed upon a wounded soldier. I am pleased to inform you that he was doing well and out of pain at last accounts.

Since the commencement of this sad war I have used untiring exertions to maintain in my soldiers principles of chivalry and true soldierly honor: they have been taught to despise and spurn the cowardly instincts which induce low men to frighten, abuse, and rob defenseless women and children.

You allude to old associations and promise to return any kindness to Captain Horton. I have only to ask, for the sake of those old associations, for your own sake, and for the sake of the institution where military honor was taught, that you will offer some protection to the families necessarily left defenseless, and not leave them at the mercy of a brutal soldiery.

By so doing not only will other advantages be gained, but your name will stand before the world in a much more enviable light. It is useless for me to recount the atrocities committed; suffice it to say that the history of no war, however barbarous, can tell of atrocities equal to those daily and hourly committed by your command. Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHEELER,
Major-General C. S. A.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Ga., December 6, 1864.—General Wheeler—Dear Sir:—Captain Horton, of the Yankee Cavalry, died last night at my house, and Mr. Michael De Lacy, Company B, 10th Ohio Cavalry, United States Volunteers, who was left as nurse, is still at my house awaiting orders from you. Yours,

EDMUND BYNE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, Seventeen Miles from Savannah, December 11, 1864.—General J. Kilpatrick, Commanding Cavalry United States Army.—General:—Since writing the letter herewith transmitted, I have received the inclosed note from Dr. Clyne, announcing the death of Captain Horton. I have directed that Corporal Lacy be sent to me that he may be transmitted safely to your lines. I shall not consider him a prisoner of war, as he was not captured in action. I also send herewith a book containing writing by yourself, which I presume you must value, and which must have been left by accident at a house where you spent the night.

While writing you, I take the opportunity to suggest that we adopt a system for exchanging prisoners belonging to our respective commands. It certainly would aid us in reclaiming from prison our friends, and would enable us both to do a great deal towards alleviating the sufferings of our officers and soldiers who are now in prison, or who may hereafter become prisoners of war.

Should you assent to this proposition I will obtain the release of such officers and men of your command as we have in prison, and will send you a list of the officers and men I desire released.

I will also agree upon the release of any of my officers and men, to release on similar parole a like number of officers and men of your command.

Believing you will think, as I do, that every commanding officer's duty is to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to benefit the condition of his men, I trust to receive a favorable response. Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHEELER,
Major-General C. S. A.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND, KING'S BRIDGE, GA., Tuesday, December 13, 1864.—Major-General Wheeler, Commanding Cavalry Camp, C. S. A.:—Your communications of December 6 and 11 have just been received. In reference to the depredations committed by my command while marching through your country, I will simply say that the same complaints have been made by the citizens of Georgia against officers and men of your own command, and call your attention to Governor Brown's message on that subject.

If you cannot control your own men while they are among their *friends*, you cannot expect me to prevent my men from committing depredations upon their known *enemies*—a people who have betrayed them in the past, and for whom they have now no sympathy. Do not understand by this that I have allowed my men to commit depredations along my line of march. Such has not been the case. An order has been issued to my command, authorizing and instructing my officers to shoot upon the spot any soldier who shall be caught committing any outrage.

War is terrible, and the people of Georgia are now being made to feel this in all its force. Had the people of the Confederate States, and especially those of South Carolina, ever known and felt what the people of Georgia know and feel now, no hostile shot would ever have struck the sacred walls of Sumter. I am willing and ready now, as I know my Government always has been, to enter at once into any fair exchange of prisoners. I will consult with Major-General Sherman on the subject, and give you his decision at the earliest possible moment. Thanking you, General, for your kind attention to one of my officers, and for returning to me a book highly prized, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK, Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Cotton is steady. Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is dull and unchanged. Corn is dull and unchanged. Pork is dull and unchanged. Lard is dull and unchanged. Whisky is dull and nominal at $2 77@2 78.

Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Cumberland preferred, 41; Canton Company, 49½; Missouri sixes, 76½; Illinois Central, 111; Reading, 110½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 111; Hudson River, 101½; Canton Company, 50½; Missouri 6s, 76½; Pacific Mail, 160½; Five-twenties of 1862, 104; Ten-forties, 101; One-year Certificates, 96½; Treasury 7-30's, 108.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, December 30, 1864.—Bark is quiet at previous rates.

There is only a very little of the new crop to be found in the First Market. The receipt by shipment will continue extremely limited, and present prices are fairly maintained. The demand from the retailers and bakers is only moderate, and sales are reported at from $9 to $10 per barrel for superfine, up to $10@12 for extra family, and higher figures for fancy lots. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal the transactions are on an extremely limited scale, and prices are entirely nominal.

Wheat is in very small supply, and there is but a limited demand for the best qualities, which are in request at full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2 30@2 35, and 1000 bushels Western at $2 30@2 35. In the absence of white we quote at $2 70@2 80. Rye is wanted at $1 45@1 50. Corn is dull and 5000 bushels yellow sold at $1 15@1 16, and 1000 bushels mixed at $1 13. Prices of Oats remain unchanged, with a limited demand in store. We have no sales to notice in Barley or Malt.

In Provisions the market is quiet, but firmer prices rule. Whisky is in more active demand, with sales of 800 bbls at 99c.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Beatrice, Knee, Port au-Prince, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Mary Ann, Powell, New Orleans, Captain, United States Quartermaster.
Brig Wm. Penn, Freeman, Southwest Pass, do.
Brig H. B. Emery, Bradford, Key West, do.
Brig Rosario, Hopkins, Jamaica, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Gem, Gibbs, Cape Haytien, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., December 29.—The barque Texas, from Matanzas, with sugar, and brig Edwin P. Stewart, from Coast of Texas for Philadelphia, and a barque, bound northward, are at the Breakwater this afternoon.

Captain Cain, of the brig Ellen C. Sides, reports having taken in with and saved two persons from the steamship South America, from New Orleans for New York, which sank during the heavy NW. gale on the 23d inst., in latitude 34 10, longitude 78 45, carrying down with her 150 passengers, the principal part of whom were soldiers. All of the crew but two escaped.

YOURS, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

[The South America was a fine steamship, recently built at this port for the Swansea Navigation Company. She had on board a large complement of passengers, officers, 226 bbls molasses, 50 hhds sugar, 250 bbls flour, 500 kegs, and 70 tons baggage.]

ARTHUR B. MESSITER,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Having concluded his engagement at Ripley Female College, Vermont, is prepared to receive PUPILS AT HIS RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 1, 1865.

12-30-6t* No. 238 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1864.

In compliance with the annexed order from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the SUBSCRIPTIONS to the

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN

WILL CLOSE

JANUARY 7, 1865.

These bonds, upon which the INTEREST is payable semi-annually, September 1, and March 1, IN GOLD, have now four months accrued interest, which is a material advantage, as subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest in currency, adding only 30 per cent. for premium.

This Bank is prepared to receive Subscriptions in large or small amounts, and will allow a liberal commission to Bankers and Brokers.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
CASHIER.

ORDER ANNEXED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 23, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TEN-FORTY LOAN will be withdrawn on the 7th of JANUARY next. No subscriptions therefor will be received after that date.

(Signed) WM. P. FESSENDEN,
12-27-3trp Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE

Volcanic Oil and Coal Company,

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

NO. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1864.

The VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, of West Virginia, formed on 2800 acres of OIL TERRITORY, upon the Great Kanawha in Western Virginia, has been organized as follows:—

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM C. SITES, Jr.
TREASURER,
LEWIS COOPER.
SECRETARY,
A. L. MASSEY.
DIRECTORS,

William C. Sites, Jr., Lewis Cooper,
J. P. Sutton, Robert H. Gratz.
William P. Hacker,

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby notified to pay their subscription on or before the 5th day of January, 1865.

A limited number of shares, not exceeding Six Thousand, are offered to the public at subscription price, $1 per share, up to the 5th of January, after which time no subscriptions will be taken.

COOPER & GRAFF,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,
12-28 3trp No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

OIL! OIL!!

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

TO

FORM A COMPANY,

Whose property embraces some of the finest OIL TERRITORY ON OIL CREEK, just above

MAPLE SHADE WELL.

Also, 200 acres on SUGAR CREEK, Venango county.

For information, apply until January 6, 1865, to

PHILLIPS & READ,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

12-28 3trp SECOND STORY.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next, for the construction of three or four REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS (side-wheel) for the upper lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
12-29-thstutja16 Secretary of the Treasury.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

In all varieties, for

Christmas and Holiday Presents,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 30c. and upwards.
Men's do do do 70c. do.
Children's do do do 25c. do.
Plain Handkerchiefs, all linen, 20c. and upwards.
Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 to $20.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $10.

Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds and at prices very much below the present gold basis.

ALSO,

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

AND

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

Suitable for Presents, at

10-15-3trp VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CLOSING OUT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,

Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Comprising a full line of every variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

Suitable for

USEFUL PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

12-16 10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—IN DRY Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from auction, Ingrain Carpets, 4-4 wool, 62c. to $1 00; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50 to 62c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 00; Floor Oil Cloth, 37c. to $1 25; gilt bordered Window Shades, $1 40 to $2 00; Christmas Chintzes, 25c. to 40c.; Christmas Delaines, only 45c.; Marseilles Quilts, $4 to $15; Blankets, $10 to $20; Piano and Table Covers, $3 to $8; Alpacas, all colors, 50c. to $1 50; Rugs and Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50; Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, 37c. to 62c.; plain and fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to $2 00; new style Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $6; Cashmere Scarfs, $2 to $5; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 50; Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, 25c. to $1; Nubias, Soutags, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods and Scarfs, 25c. to $7; Dress Buttons, 10 to 25c.; Spool Cotton, 12c.; Skirt Braid, 10c.; Water-proof Sand Beaver Cloth Cuffings, $1 50 to $4 00. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12-24-6t

FRYE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Green Baize, Broche Shawls,
Skating Muffiers, Woollen Shawls,
Clan Plaids, Silks,
Skating Skirts, Silk Poplins,
Promenade Skirts, Rep Poplins,
Mourning Skirts, Merinoes.
Skirting, All Wool Plaids,
Sheppard's Plaid Skirts, &c.

12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A Splendid Variety for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, Consisting of Staff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wo-l Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $2 25.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $4 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delains.
500 yds de Cailleos, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gent's' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
Blue yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES', No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

GOD SAVE THE FLAG!

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Washed in the blood of the brave and the blooming,
Snatched from the abyss of insolent foes,
Burning with star-fires, but never consuming,
Flash its broad ensigns of lily and rose.

Vainly the prophets of Baal would rend it,
Vainly its worshippers pray for its fall;
Thousands have died for it, millions defend it,
Emblem of justice and mercy to all.

Justice that reddens the sky with her terrors,
Mercy that comes with her white-handed train,
Sending all passion, all seeming all errors,
Shrinking the sabre and breaking the chain.

Borne on the deluge of old usurpations,
Drifted our ark o'er the desolate seas;
This was the rainbow of hope to the nations,
Torn from the storm-cloud and flung to the breeze.

God bless the Flag and its loyal defenders,
While its broad folds o'er the battle-field wave,
Till the dim star-wreath rekindle its splendors,
Washed from its stains in the blood of the brave.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

We are about to attempt a sketch of the Judges of England, and we are reluctantly compelled to begin with the admission that they do not stand so high in the popular estimate, nor occupy a position of the same political and social importance, as in the olden time. Yet English justice was never more respected, and complaints of the administration of the law are almost exclusively confined to its costliness, which the best-intentioned law reformers have hitherto proved unable to restrict within satisfactory limits. Are, then, the most conspicuous members of the judicial hierarchy, the judges of Westminster Hall, with whom principally we have to deal in this place, deficient in the personal qualities which should adorn and dignify the bench? Do they, although confessedly incorrupt and impartial, want learning, accomplishment, elocution, or urbanity? Are they of lower birth and breeding, or of inferior general education, to their predecessors? Such certainly, is the more obvious conclusion; but before hastening to it, we must take into consideration sundry social changes which may have co-operated in the production of the result by gradually lessening the comparative rank and influence of this venerable body, without presupposing any positive decline in its constitution or desert in its chiefs.

Now, on looking round to see that not merely the legal profession, but the learned professions individually and collectively, have suffered in one sense from the diffusion of knowledge, the rise of the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the immeasurable intellectual advance of the landed aristocracy. It has been of late as difficult, if not impossible, for lawyers to keep their vantage-ground, as it was for the clergy, so long the monopolists of cultivation, to prevent the laity from eventually overtaking or surpassing them.

The alteration of manners and habits has operated in the same direction; for it would require an extraordinary degree of personal eminence to secure, for any set of dignitaries when mingling in the crowd, the same respect which is exacted from the mass of mankind by becoming seclusion or exclusiveness. Till after the commencement of the century, it was as much a matter of course for a judge to reside in or about Bloomsbury as for a barrister to have chambers in an inn of court; and James Smith used to say that when Lord Ellenborough set the present fashion, by removing from Russell Square to St. James's, the circumstance gave general dissatisfaction, and was a prominent topic in the newspapers for a week.

Again, the distinctive dress was not entirely given up till a much later period. Sir James Allen Park stuck to the square-cut coat, the scratch wig, the three-cornered hat, and the black breeches and stockings, to his dying day; and he might have been shaking his head reproachfully, when told of the appearance of a dandified colleague, his equal or superior in every other judicial requisite, in a figured waistcoat and carrying a crush-hat at a ball. In the curious work entitled "Armata," Lord Erskine gravely maintained that the judges should never be seen in the streets, going or returning from the courts, without their official costume. "If the robes of justice do not inspire the multitude with an additional respect for the magistrates, why are they worn at all? and if they have that effect, why should the illusion be so abruptly overthrown, by exhibiting to the populace the very same men, looking, perhaps, from careless habits, more meanly than thousands who had but a moment before beheld them with a salutary awe?"

At present, the judges are scattered over all the most fashionable quarters of the metropolis; they frequent clubs; they live, dress, and visit like other people; and some of them affect the manners of men of the world, or even occasionally of men of wit and pleasure about town. Whether their ermine remains as white to the vulgar eye—whether they do not lose, upon the whole, by descending to this description of social rivalry, may fairly be made a question. Lord Mansfield, the silver-tongued Murray, when young at the bar, drank champagne with the wits with impunity; but when Lord Loughborough (Wedderburne) tried the experiment at a more advanced period of his career, he failed signally. Foote asked, "What can he mean by coming amongst us? He is not only dull himself, but the cause of dullness in others." Johnson remarked of him to Reynolds, "This man has now been ten years about town, and has made nothing of it. I never heard anything from him in company that was at all striking."

Lord Grenville used to say that he liked dining in company with lawyers, because the chances were some good topic would be rationally discussed; and Sir Walter Scott sets down in his diary, in 1828:—"We dined at Richardson's with the Chief Barons of England and Scotland (Sir William Alexander and Sir Samuel Shepherd), odd enough, the one being a Scotchman and the other an Englishman—far the pleasantest day we have had. I suppose I am partial; but I think the lawyers beat the bishops, and the bishops the wits." Both the statesman and the poet, however, were speaking of the best specimens of the old school; and, prior to their time, some causes of deterioration were at work. One is mentioned by Black-tone in his first Venerian lecture, where, arguing in favor of university education, he deprecates "the custom, by some so very warmly recommended, of dropping all liberal education as of no use to students in the law, and placing them, in its stead, at the desk of some skilful attorney," rightly contending that no general rules can be drawn from the anomalous success of "some geniuses formed to overcome all disadvantages."

One such genius was the Chancellor Lord Hardwicke, himself the son of a Dover attorney; he was placed in the office of an eminent London attorney, who boasted of having had among his clerks or pupils, and about the same time, Jocelyn, afterwards Lord Chancellor Ireland; Parker, who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Strange, who rose to be Master of the Rolls. Kenyon and Dunning (Lord Ashburton) received the same training, and their mode of life is described by Horne Tooke, a fellow-student at the Temple. Out of term, they used to dine at an eating-house near Chancery-lane, at the charge of seven pence halfpenny a head. "Dunning and myself," added Tooke, "were generous, for we gave the girl who waited upon us a penny apiece; but Kenyon, who always knew the value of money, sometimes rewarded her with a halfpenny, and sometimes with a promise."

Another curious example may be read in a familiar letter of the poet Cowper, who writes:—"I did actually live three years with Mr. Chapman, a solicitor; that is to say, I slept three years in his house; but lived, that is to say, I spent my days, in Southampton row, as you may well remember. There was I and the future lord chancellor (Thurlow) constantly employed from morning to night in giggling and making others giggle, instead of studying the law."

Instead of placing young men intended for the bar in the office of an attorney or solicitor, it is now, we believe, almost the universal practice for them to pass a year or two in the chambers of a special pleading equity-draftsman, or conveyancer; but it may be made a question whether any material improvement has taken place in the practising section of the bar—the class from which the judicial body must be supplied. Most assuredly its claims to superior quality have materially declined since 1601; when (as we learn from Ingulfus), more by way of confirming an existing state of things than as an innovation, a royal ordinance, countersigned by Bacon, provided that "none should be admitted of an inn of court that is not a gentleman by descent." And those were days when the unauthorised assumption of name, crest, or shield, subjected the self-dubbed sinner to severe penalties.

At present one of the most marked features of what is called the higher branch of the profession is its family or blood connexion with the lower—in other words, the number of barristers who are more or less related to attorneys. There is hardly an eminent firm in town or country, some partner in which has not a son, brother, nephew, cousin, brother-in-law, or son-in-law at the bar. The result was pointed out by Mr. Justice Talfourd in one of his most eloquent essays. No rule of etiquette, as he justly remarks, however strict, and no feelings of delicacy, however nice and generous, can prevent men who have connexions or intimate acquaintances of this sort, from possessing a great advantage over their equals who have none. "Without industry and talent they could have done little; but perhaps with both these they might have done less, if their early fame had not been nurtured by those to whom their success was a favorite object, and whose zeal afforded them at once opportunity and stimulus which to more elevated adventurers are wanting."

This is tantamount to saying that these more elevated adventurers have hourly less and less chance of obtaining the higher prizes; and so have all who, before securing a firm hold on the dispensers of briefs, have acquired a name in literature. The author of "Ion" was the leader of his circuit, and a sergeant, before he ventured to announce himself as the author of a popular drama; and on the first night of its performance the stage box was exclusively occupied by his brethren of the bench.

There is one road to promotion, much trodden of late years, which renders the bench more easily accessible to the higher class of aspirants, and so compensates in one way for the mischief it is supposed to work in another. When a preference is given to members of parliament, and party services are allowed to do duty as make-weights, what is lost in technical knowledge and professional experience may be regained in ready eloquence, in general accomplishments, in bearing, and in tone. All these are valuable, if not essential, requirements in a judge, who has to go circuits and try causes, as well as sit in *banco* and give judgments on points of law. It is an obvious advantage that he should leave a good impression on the magistrates and jurymen with whom he is brought in close contact at the assizes; and considerable command of language is required to enable him to expose the sophistry of counsel, and pave the way for a sound verdict, by a clear and sound summing up. Besides, when the lord chancellor or the Government is blamed for not accepting public or professional opinion as a peremptory guide in their selections, they may be tempted to recall some remarkable instances in which public and professional opinion was notoriously at fault.

It was taken for granted, when Sir James Scarlett became Lord Abinger and chief baron, that he would try causes to admiration. But it is difficult to conceive a more perverted use of an unparalleled combination of peculiar faculties. The ingrained habits of advocacy were too strong for him; instead of aiming at truth and justice, he chose a side, commonly the weakest and the worst, as affording more scope for ingenuity; and employed his wonderful power of selecting and marshalling facts, for the gratification of his vanity. The very juries at length became alive to this defect.

When Sir R. Rolfe (Lord Cranworth), an equity lawyer, was made a baron of the exchequer, it was said that he hesitated before accepting the dignity, and it was expected that, from want of practice in common law and criminal trials, he would cut a bad figure for a season. He shone forth at once as one of the best *nisi prius* judges ever known. At his very first circuit, it was an intellectual treat to hear him sum up in a complicated cause.

When the late Lord Campbell exercised his undoubted prerogative as lord chancellor in naming Mr. Justice Blackburn to a vacant seat in the Queen's Bench, even the bulk of the profession were taken by surprise, and the appointment was loudly denounced as a piece of Scotch nepotism by the most influential portion of the press. It was stated, and we believe truly, when the proposal was first made to the dignitary elect, he mistook it for an offer of a local judgeship, and asked time to consider. Mr. Justice Blackburn (despite of some uncouthness of manner), is confessedly one of the main pillars of his court.

Having now shown plausible grounds why some diminution of social importance, if not of solid worth, may have been anticipated in the judicial body, let us see how far the *a priori* and possibly superficial argument is in accordance with the facts.

Without pleading guilty to any culpable superstition as to numbers, we own to a feeling of regret when the twelve judges of England were increased by three; for there is little chance that the English public will ever acquire for the fifteen the same prescriptive reverence which is felt by the Scotch. "A man's aye the better thought o' in our country," was Dandie Dinmont's reply to Counsellor Bleydell, "for having been afore the Feifteen." Besides, the supply was not more than equal to the demand prior to the augmentation, which took place in 1830. The three principal common-law tribunals are now composed as follows:—

The Queen's Bench.—Chief Justice Cockburn. Puisne Judges: Crompton, Blackburn, Mellor, and Shee.

The Common Pleas.—Chief Justice, Erle. Puisne Judges: Vaughan, Williams, Willes, Byles, and Keating.

The Exchequer.—Chief Baron, Pollock. Puisne Barons: Martin, Bramwell, Channell, and Pigott.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, a baronet by descent, and a member of a family which has furnished an ample share of contemporary illustrations, will certainly not be cited as a judge whose birth and breeding might prove out of keeping with his rank. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and took his degree in civil law—an easy mode of graduating, which suited his careless and pleasure-loving disposition. At college, and for some years after leaving it, his constant associates were the two distinguished brothers, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. All three were then unknown to fame; and although it was plain enough to close observers of ordinary sagacity that the craving desire of distinction was the animating principle of each, few would have ventured to prophesy that those three saunttering young men of family, who would hardly take the trouble to get up a subject for a debating club, were to become—one, Lord Chief Justice of England; another, ambassador at Constantinople and a distinguished author; the third, a leading statesman and orator, a cabinet minister, and one of the first writers of the age.

Cockburn, whose father, Colonel Cockburn, was long minister at one of the smaller embassies, had the advantage of speaking two or three foreign languages with facility—a plausible excuse for desultory reading as well as an added zest to the enjoyments and consequent allurements of society. It may be doubted whether he ever took to the serious and sustained study of the law at any period. His marvellous rapidity of perception, his instinctive discovery and tenacious grasp of the precise knowledge required for the occasion, his power of penetrating to the principles and generalizing the facts of the cases successively presented to him, not only supplied all want of application and book-learning, but prevented the outer world from even suspecting him of such a want. We know no one comparable to him in this respect, except Lord Derby, in a debate on a subject of which he knows little or nothing—one involving the doctrines of political economy, for example; and his lordship has been compared by a competent critic to Mrs. Pritchard, of whom Johnson said that, admirably as she acted "Lady Macbeth," she was never read the play through, nor ever knew any part but her own. Best, afterwards Lord Wynford, whose learning (such as it was) was also picked up at hap-hazard and as he wanted it, was celebrated for the charm of his voice and the graceful fluency of his elocution. One of his colleagues in the Queen's (then King's) Bench was Holroyd, an old special pleader saturated with case law, whose mode of delivery made his profoundly learned judgments unintelligible to all, except the judge who sat next to him. That fortunate neighbor was best, who might be seen carefully dotting down authority after authority, which, when his turn came, assumed a shape as different from that in which they had first been mumbled and jumbled, as the tempting edible which came out at one end of the sausage-making machine, recorded in "Pickwick," differed from the crude and somewhat heterogeneous material thrown in at the other. Cockburn was never driven to such an expedient. On the bench, by the time the counsel—supposing them to be worth their salt—have concluded their arguments, he is armed at all points and ready to give judgment. At the bar, he could commonly have followed, with very little risk, the avowed practice of Curran:—"When I am for the plaintiff, I am obliged to read my brief, or most of it; when I am for the defendant, I can pick up the facts from my opponent."

Cockburn, then, despite of some early recklessness, soon made a reputation, became a leader at sessions, and compelled the established leaders on his circuit (the Western) to look about them. They were formidable competitors, and not easy to overtake, much less to distance; but there were classes of cases in which he shone preeminent, cases in which the indignation of juries was to be roused or their feelings were to be touched. Then his rich mellow voice and his exquisitely appropriate (though dramatic or melodramatic) action told to admiration. He was strong in conspiracy, happy in seduction, grand in crim. con. His defence of a clergyman accused of immoral conduct by his parishioners was a masterpiece in this line. Another eminently successful effort, and to the highest walk of advocacy, was his speech for Macnaghten, the madman who shot Mr. Drummond by mistake for Sir Robert Peel. Cockburn's definition of legal madness was the best ever delivered in a court; and nothing could be happier or finer than the manner in which he imperceptibly shaded down the popular horror and indignation at the crime into pity and mercy for the perpetrator.

Another field, in which he was reaping a golden harvest, was presented by the committee-rooms of the Houses of Parliament, particularly in election cases, when, with the well-founded consciousness of superior talent, he made up his mind to play the great game, and was the successful candidate for Southampton in 1848. He was not fully appreciated at first by the House of Commons. There is a lurking prejudice against lawyers, as a class whose trade is talking; and to acquire a parliamentary (as contradistinguished from a professional) position, is becoming harder and harder annually, by reason of the time required to get up such subjects in such a manner as to command the attention of so practical and business-like an assembly. His opportunity came at last, and he made the best of it. In the course of the Don Pacifico debate, the Whig Government were looking about for a supporter who could defend their policy from the legal point of view—the point of view from which it had been more vigorously assailed. They fixed upon Cockburn, who, duly instructed, undertook the case, and made one of those rattling and telling speeches with which he was wont to carry juries along with him. The house, in this instance, resembled a jury, except in impartiality; and Lord Palmerston's position was closely analogous to that of the defendant in an action for trespass and extortion. The foreign secretary was brought off with flying colors, and he was not the man to forget a service of this kind.

Fastidious critics thought that the style of oratory thus opportunely and effectively brought into play savored too much of the *nisi prius* court; but no one denied that a forensic debater had arisen, capable of rendering good service to his party either in an official or unofficial capacity. He became successively solicitor-general and attorney-general, and, on the retirement of Sir John Jervis in 1856, was created Chief

[*Continued on Seventh Page.*]

BANK NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WM. McDONNELL,
12-15-wfm 10t0 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—
FRANKFORD, December 26, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
12-26-1t 9 W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12-9-13t1 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereto by the laws of the United States.
12 19-30t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.
JOHN MANSFIELD,
12-23 1m* Office, No. 408 LIBRARY street, 2d story.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Also, several good Fifers.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
Marines receive Prize Money.
Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.
G. G. McCAWLEY,
12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country can claim the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

WILLCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
12-30-6mrd1 N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-23d PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Parlor and Stoves, Rich Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-5-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCI Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holder thereof, and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of one per centum on the par value of such certificates as issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.
RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.
Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinances presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. ERIN,
12 1 2t1 Colonel in Charge First Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 721 MARKET STREET, December 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for furnishing and setting up complete for use at Fort Mifflin:—
Fifty (50) IRON BUNKS, two story.
Twenty (20) " single.
Proposals must be made out upon the regular forms furnished at this office; must state the price per pound for the bunks set up, complete, and the shortest time in which they can be delivered.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-24 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 721 MARKET Street, December 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for delivering immediately to Camp William Penn:—
40 pieces, 6 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
24 pieces, 4 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
200 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
1500 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 14 feet long, running measure.
1500 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long, running measure.
10 square Oak Lath, 2½ inches wide, 12 feet long, running measure.
500 feet third common inch Pine Boards, 16 feet, running measure.
8 Fire Ladders, 2 of 20 feet each, 2 of 24 feet each, 4 of 18 feet each.
12 Fire Hooks, 2 of 10 feet each, 2 of 24 feet each, 8 of 18 feet each.
4 kegs 6-inch Spikes.
1 keg 40d. Nails.
3 kegs 10d. Nails.
6 kegs 30d. Wrought Nails.
The Lumber to be well seasoned, and approved after delivery by the United States Inspector.
Proposals must be made upon the regular forms, to be had at this office, and must state the shortest time for delivery.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-26-3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Brass, Hardware, Leather, Leather Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal for such, in the hands of the agents they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the prices of each marked in pinch figures, so that, in case these articles of the service require further articles or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
1-1 Depot of Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
1000 Yards Colt or Cavalry Duck, 28½ inches wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Yards Enameled Cloth, 45 wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
100 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required.
500 Front Axle tree Holsters 4½ inches, for army wagons.
50 Hind Axle-trees and Stocks, 2½ inches, for army wagons.
100 Wagon Pipe Boxes, 2½ inches, for army wagons.
200 Wagon Tongues, ironed.
25 Fore Boxes, 2¼ inches at large end, and 11 inches long.
500 Brake Bars, for army wagons.
500 Lynch Bars, for army wagons.
10 Gun Boxes Carts.
All the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state prices—to include boxes and delivery both in writing and figures—the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery stated; and no sureties or prices will be received.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee certificate to the effect that if the contract or any part thereof is awarded to the person making the bid, they will become bound for the faithful performance of the contract, and will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded to him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
By order of Colonel WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
12-29-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 16, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holder thereof, and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, during supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 16,000,000 pounds on route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On route No. 1.....$1,000,000
On Route No. 2..... 500,000
On Route No. 3..... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of assembly at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-56t Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1865, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following described quartermaster's stores, viz.:—
100 Tired Axels.
100 Collar Axels.
50 Front Axes, Beatty's make. Sample required.
500 Chopping Axes, do do
50 Ambulance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7½ inches; diameter, 1¾ inches by 3-16 inch inside.
100 gross Wire Horse shoe Buckles, 2¼ gross ½ inch, 25 gross ⅝ inch, 50 gross ¾ inch, and 10 gross 1 inch.
85 dozen Auger Bits: 10 ¾ inch, 5-8-16 inch, 20 5-16 inch, 10 ½ inch, 10 7-16 inch, 5 1 inch. Sample required.
8 dozen Spiral Bits, No. 4, double cut. Sample required.
50 sets Box and Braces; fall set bits to each. Sample required.
3000 Horse Blankets. Sample required.
3000 Horse Brushes, wooden back, best articles. Sample required.
376 Scrub Brushes, large hand. Sample required.
500 Wall Brushes, ten feet large, do do
1000 Corn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.
2000 Stable Brooms; rattan. Sample required.
1000 Rifle Buckles; 1¼ inch and 2 inch.
200 pounds Refined Borax.
1000 Gum Buckets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.
2 gross Assorted Paint Brushes. Sample required.
2 dozen Varnish Brushes do do
1 gross wash or Tool Brushes. do do
625 gross Roller Buckles, 1¼ inch, 50 ⅝ inch, 50 ½ inch, 50 ⅜ inch, 75 ¼ inch, 100 1¼ inch, 100 1½ inch, 25 1¾ inch, 25 1½ inch, 100 2 inch.
3 00 feet Coil Chain, "O" link, for chin chains. Sample required.
3000 Halter Chains, heavy, and less each end. Sample required.
2000 yards Enamelled Cloth, 30 inches wide, for ambulance covers. Sample required.
150 Firmer Chisels, 50 2 inch, 50 1¼ inch, 50 1½ inch. Sample required.
300 Framing Chisels, 50 2 inch, 50 1¼ inch. Sample required.

To Wall Brushes, to be made of 10-ounce cotton duck, best quality, army standard, and 15 feet long, back working material, with four hemp cords on back, one at each end, and one through each end. Sample of each required.
100 Coir Combs. No. 225, 91 Seley make. Sample required.
100 lamp chimneys, medium size, for coal oil lamps.
50 pounds White Lamp Chalk.
1 pound Red Lamp Chalk.
1 dozen Rubber Coal Scuttles.
1 dozen Rubber Canvers, medium size. Sample required.
1000 yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28 inches wide. Nos. 10 and 12. Sample required.
15 boxes Rosins No. 1.
1 bale Fine Hand Pegging Awls.
1 gross Flat Files, bastard, 6-inch. Sample required.
1 gross half round Files, assorted, 4, 6, and 14-inch. Samples required.
10 gross Hardware Files, 2 gross 3½ inch, 2 gross 4-inch, 2 gross 12-inch, 2 gross 8-inch, 2 gross 6-inch.
18 dozen Wood Files, 14-inch. Sample required.
200 rounds 6 do do do
200 feet Window Glass, 100 8x10, 1750 10x17, 250 12x14 inches.
6 Gilt Pins and Needles.
250 Finger Cutlery Handles. Sample required.
150 Cleve Hammers. do do
100 Blacksmiths' Hammers, hickory. do do
2 00 Axe Handles, hickory. do do
24 Jack Plane Handles, beech. do do
24 Fore Plane Handles, beech. do do
60 Long Fork Handles, beech. do do
60 Spade do do beech. do do
100 Shovel do do ash. do do
100 Ambulance Door Locks and Handles. Sample required.
300 Pick Handles, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer Handles, hickory. Sample required.
100 Pick Handles, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer Handles, hickory. Sample required.
1700 Hinge Hasps, 8-inch. Sample required.
200 do do 6-inch. do
4000 pairs Strap Hinges, Heavy: 2000 8-inch, 1000 10-inch, 1000 12-inch. Sample required.
800 pairs "T" Hinges: 200 8-inch, 100 10-inch, 1000 12-inch. Sample required.
1000 pairs Wrought Butt Hinges, 3½x3½-inch. Sample required.
1500 pounds Curried Hair. Sample required.
200 Axe Handles, for covering Mexican Saddles, in pickle and tight barrels.
5 dozen Double Cane Irons: 1 2 inch, 1 2½ inch, 1 3¼ inch, 1 2¾ inch, 1 2¼ inch. Butcher's make. Sample required.
50 Butcher Knives, 12 inch blades. Sample required.
1000 Knives and Forks, each knife handle riveted. Sample required.
6 dozen Carriage Knives, japanned. Sample required.
100 Drawer Knobs, porcelain. Sample required.
1000 Chair Irons, assorted sizes and lengths.
1000 Thumb Latches. Sample required.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

[Continued from 4th Page.]

Justice of the Common Pleas. We have heard that he accepted this office with reluctance, although a peerage was placed, and still remains, at his disposal. The political arena was lost to him by his tastes and habits. He thought, and thought with him, that it was also best suited to his capacity; and the Government afterwards saw reason to regret that no arrangement was made for keeping him in the House of Commons, where, until Sir Roundell Palmer came to the rescue, they were weaker in lawyers than their opponents. On Mr. Cardwell's Indian motion in 1858, for example, Cockburn was the very man they wanted to make head against Sir Hugh Cairns; and there frequently recurred occasions when they required a bold, ready, confident speaker, who was not to be put down by clamor. But the change proved advantageous both to the public and the new chief justice, on the whole. He gave such general satisfaction in his judicial capacity, that when the chief justiceship of the Queen's Bench became vacant in 1859, he was raised to it with the entire approval of the profession. It was stated at the time, and contradicted, that no one of his judgments, during his nearly three years' chief justiceship of the Common Pleas, was successfully impugned. The general administration of justice in the more extended and elevated sphere has proved equally satisfactory, although, among the vast variety of social and moral as well as judicial questions which come before the chief criminal and civil tribunal of these realms, it would be rash to say that he has never given cause for cavil. In the Cardigan and Calthorpe case he broke through the time-honored practice of the court never to grant a rule for a criminal information, unless the application for it was made at the earliest available period. The court is regarded as a court of honor for the purposes of this particular jurisdiction, and was wont to turn a deaf ear to halting and hesitating demands of satisfaction. The puisne judges were consequently against the granting of the rule, and only yielded from unwillingness to give public expression to a difference with their chief.

His reasons were generous and plausible, if unsound. His mind revolted at the notion of a statute of limitations for alleged grievances affecting military reputation. But, in reality, the principle and policy of that statute were especially in point. These were strikingly illustrated by Lord Piunkett:—"If Time carries a scythe in one hand with which he mows down the evidence of our rights, he carries an hour-glass in the other with which he metes out those portions of duration which shall render that evidence no longer necessary." When Lord Cardigan's conduct at Balaklava was first discussed, the circumstances were fresh in the memory of the principal witnesses; they were, most of them, living in this country or accessible and ready to give evidence. After the lapse of six years some were dead, others were absent, and all might urge imperfect recollection, or unwillingness to reopen a disagreeable topic, as a ground for refusing to come forward; and it will be remembered that there is no mode of compelling any one to make an affidavit for or against either party. The opponents on both sides are volunteers. The rule must and would have been discharged on the ground of delay in the application, had there existed no other ground for discharging it; and we need hardly say that these matters are not hazarded without the smallest reference to the merits or demerits of the case.

We also venture, with all due humility, to submit that a dangerous and untenable doctrine was laid down in the *Saturday Review* libel case. It surely cannot be a libel by the law of England merely to attribute motives, when those motives are a declared inference, fair or unfair, from the proved or admitted facts!

One marked advantage of having an accomplished gentleman, who has won his spurs in Parliament, and can hold his own in the most cultivated circles, as President of a court, is that he can afford to unbend, to be on easy terms with the bar, and opportunely throw aside form. Thus Lord Mansfield, a nobleman's son, the friend of Pope, and the rival of Chatham, was the most affable of chief justices, and was "at home" every Sunday evening to a select circle of the bar, including several of the juniors. Lord Stowell used to say that dinners "intricate" business; so, under due restraints, do familiarity and confidence between judges and counsel. We feel sure that the bland demeanor and considerate kindness of the three existing chiefs are productive of a large amount of unqualified good to litigants.

Let those whose personal reminiscences can go back far enough, compare Sir Alexander Cockburn with Chief Justice Abbot (Lord Tenterden) in this respect, "I do not like," said Curran, when master of the rolls, "to appear in the character of a drill-sergeant with my cane, rapping the knuckles of a private, when I become a colonel from the ranks." This is just what Lord Tenterden did like; and he was, to all intents and purposes, a colonel from the ranks. A junior must have been singularly devoid of sensitiveness who rose to address him without fear and trembling; and there was an applauding titter round the back benches when, on his harshly chiding a reference to "Justinian's Institutes," it was retorted, "Oh, my lord, I am quite aware that we have nothing to do with the civil law in this court." His partiality to an eminent leader (Scarlett) was so marked that, when the favorite sarcastically told Mr. Adolphus, "There is a difference between the practice here and at the Old Bailey," the telling reply was, "I know there is. There the judge rules the advocate; here the advocate rules the judge." He was habitually sharp with witnesses, and once told the Chairman of the East India Company, not recognizing him as he entered the box, and took the book to be sworn, to "hold up his head and speak out like a man." Mr. Townsend, his biographer, quotes another anecdote, which, whether literally correct or not, illustrates his inveterate habit of snubbing. The scene is a circuit dinner, with his lordship presiding. He asks a country magistrate if he will take venison. "Thank you, my lord; I am going to take boiled chicken." "That, sir, is no answer to my question. I ask you again if you will take venison, and I will trouble you to say *yes* or *no* without further prevarication."

These traits of character will presently be seen to have an important and immediate bearing on one branch of the article—the comparison of the present with the past; for Lord Tenterden was an excellent chief in what are commonly regarded as essentials, a classical scholar, and a well-intentioned, though narrow-minded man. Lord Brougham's elaborate and admirable portrait of him in "Historical Sketches" substantially confirms our estimate.

It was as a puisne judge that Lord Tenterden first acquired, or ripened and consummated, the reputation which led to the chief justiceship and the peerage; and it was as puisne judges that many first-rate lawyers who never rose higher, have earned lasting places in judicial history. "As Burke's name in the Senate," exclaims Mr. Townsend, "is the name of Buller in Westminster Hall." Not unworthy to be placed in the same category are the names of Le Blanc, Laurence, Hullock, Bayley, Dampier, Blackstone, Holroyd, Littledale, Patteson, Park (Lord Wensleydale,) Alderson, Maule, etc. etc. We must, therefore, not be suspected of undervaluing the weight and influence of their successors in the same rank now on the bench because space forbids an individual and detailed account or appreciation of them.

Mr. Justice Crompton won his way as a hard-working junior, and never aspired to silk. He had been a special pleader of no mean distinction, and while on the northern circuit was largely employed in commercial cases of importance. In addition to his repute as a good general lawyer, his authority stands deservedly high in those branches of law in which his forensic practice principally lay. His judgments are marked by clearness and candor; his demeanor is unassuming, and his address conciliating. Though an Englishman by birth, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. Justice Blackman is probably the most deeply-read lawyer in his court; and he has thoroughly digested what he has read. He is also endowed with a strong logical faculty, intensely Scotch, which enables him to knit his premises and conclusions together with rare firmness and tenacity. Where he fails is in manner. There is not a particle of real arrogance or assumption in his character; and yet, not long ago, he managed to get into a very disagreeable difference with the sheriff and county magistrates at an assize town, and made the public think him wrong, when most probably he was substantially right. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree in mathematics. His friends thought highly of him, and he was enrolled a member of the club or society called "The Apostles," which boasts of having worked wonders in the domains of thought and imagination. It may lay claim to a man of genius or two, and several men of talent, as having belonged to the fraternity, but as regards national thought or progress, its annals might be cut out of the intellectual history of England without being missed.

Mr. Justice Meller is turning out a fair average judge, although he had no marked or recognized qualifications for the performance. He was a sergeant-at-law in tolerable practice, a member of parliament, and highly respected by his friends. He is admitted to possess sense, patience, and impartiality.

Mr. Justice Shee, along with a fair reputation as a lawyer, brings elements of strength and confidence which are rarer and not less valuable—a manly independence of character, a solid and comprehensive understanding, a generous disposition, and commanding powers of expression to enforce the dictates of his reason and his heart. An Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and a member during a four years' session for the county of Kilkenny, he was exposed to more than ordinary temptation; but he never digressed into the by-paths of politics, nor ever compromised himself by the adoption of the untenable doctrines which his constituents would fain have forced on him. We believe that it was an entire mistake to suppose that his preferment was delayed on account of his religion.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir William Erle, is of good Dorsetshire family, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. His entire career has been successful and irreproachable; but his best qualities are none of a showy quality. He is a good scholar, a good speaker, an excellent lawyer, an accomplished and agreeable gentleman; yet we should be puzzled to point to any particular occasion on which he came out in a manner to attract extraordinary attention or applause. His plainness of manner, also, and a slight touch of provincialism in his speech, are apt to hide the genuine refinement of his mind from those who do not know him well. When he first joined the Western Circuit, it partook a good deal of the nature of a pleasure party; and an amusing anecdote is told of his half serious remonstrance with Wilde (Lord Truro), who had no taste for the prolonged merriment of the mess table, for equestrian expeditions to the sea-coast.

"I tell you what it is, Wilde, till you came the circuit, we lived a tolerably idle life, like gentlemen; evening consultations were mere formal matters, very rapidly got over; and when we came into court in the morning, we were all pretty nearly on a par, so far as concerned intimate acquaintance with our briefs. Now, you have set the example of sitting up half the night poring over them; and the rest of us must do likewise to keep pace with you." Wilde also set the example of long speeches—a bad habit, which long survived him on the scene of his earliest forensic victories.

Erle was member for the city of Oxford from 1837 to 1841; but he made no attempt at parliamentary distinction; and when, in 1845, he was appointed to a puisne judgeship in the Common Pleas, he was so little appreciated that there appeared strong comments in the leading newspapers on the alleged injustice of preferring him to Mr. (afterwards Baron) Platt. He was removed to the Queen's Bench in 1846, and appointed to the dignity he now fills in 1859. He has every reason to congratulate himself on his colleagues, and, as regards authority on law questions, is thought to preside over the strongest of the common law courts.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, especially strong in special pleading and real property law, would rarely be found wanting or tripping in any branch of English jurisprudence; and his whole soul is in the effective discharge of his duty. Unluckily, an incipient deafness threatens to impair his utility as a judge of assize; but (as in the case of the late Judge Patterson) the public, if they had a choice in the matter, would be extremely ill-advised not to put up with his infirmity.

Mr. Justice Willes was a pet protege of Lord Wensleydale, which is a sufficient guarantee for his legal acquirements, as well as a tolerably sure indication of his quality of mind. Admirable ingenuity, combined with an extreme fondness for technical distinctions and fine (not always obvious) analogies and trains of reasoning is his forte. He is consequently safer in double than in single harness, but a most valuable member of a court in all respects. He is by birth an Irishman, a native of Cork, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin.

To come to the Exchequer. The chief baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, would hold a very high place among the intellectual notabilities of his time, even had he never adopted law as his profession. His mind is undoubtedly one of extraordinary grasp, vigor, and versatility; and if he had stuck to mathematics or mechanics, he might be now in the same category with the Herschels, Airys, De Morgans, and Babbages. We allude not merely to the senior wranglership, which was his starting point, but to the manner in which he grapples with the scientific questions which come before him. "No man," writes Lord Brougham, "can doubt that a familiar acquaintance with mathematical principles, mathematical methods of demonstration, and the doctrines of mechanical and of chemical science, is of unspeakable importance to the practical lawyer." The chief baron's general acquirements, too, are varied and extensive, and his argumentative powers are of the highest order when he is sufficiently warmed and stimulated to put them forth. It must be admitted, however, that his mind is subject to fits of sluggishness, or demands intervals of repose; for his business at the bar was sometimes discharged in a perfunctory manner, and he is rather unduly prone to talk himself into the subject, as it were, by a running colloquy with counsel from the bench. As one example among many, we may refer to that which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, the argument in the Alexandria case, in which he maintained his ground against a formidable antagonist, Sir Roundell Palmer, without the semblance of an appeal for forbearance on the score of his elevated position or his age. His easy disposition, habitual good temper, and considerate kindness, are well known.

When a "fine old man" was mentioned in Swift's presence, he broke out angrily:—"There is no such thing; if his head or heart had been worth anything they would have worn him out long ago." Sir Frederick Pollock, born in 1783, must be admitted to form an exception to the rule. He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1831, and was attorney-general in Sir Robert Peel's short administration of 1834. He came in again with his party in 1841, and was made chief baron in 1844. Although he never acquired fame as a parliamentary orator, he frequently spoke with effect, and his duties as law officer of the crown were discharged with ability and conscientiousness.

In the course of the self-same argument in the Alexandria case, to which allusion has been made, Sir Roundell Palmer, having to quote a Latin authority, sarcastically said that he would translate it "for the benefit of the court"—much as a young member fresh from college might offer to translate for the benefit of the country gentlemen. As the learned attorney-general could not mean this as a hit at the chief baron, it was thought to aim at the puisne barons, only one of whom (Baron Pigott) had enjoyed the advantage of a university education. Whether they were strong in Horace or Juvenal may be doubted, but we should give them credit for being able to construe the Latin of the law books; and, at all events, they possess between them most other judicial requisites.

Baron Bramwell showed by his judgment in this very case that he wielded a strong, broad intellect, well saturated with jurisprudential lore. His education was private; and he is one of the best specimens of the hard-headed, energetic man of business who has forced his way without much general cultivation or refinement.

Baron Channell (although not quite up to the mark on this occasion) is commonly distinguished by the neatness and lucidity with which he applies his abundant knowledge; the chief drawback being his frequent indecision.

Baron Martin (son-in-law of the chief baron) is at home in the learning of the reports, possesses an extraordinary familiarity with every branch of practice, knows more of the world than most of his colleagues, and is a quick-witted, hard-headed man to boot. His specialty is a sporting cause. Unluckily, or luckily, there are not enough of them to make it worth a judge's while to become a member of the Jockey Club, or a frequenter of Tattersall's. Lord Tenterden put a cruel damper on this sort of litigation already discountenanced by Lord Ellenborough) by refusing to try an action for the amount of a wager upon a cock fight which had not come off. "We, my lord," said the counsel for the plaintiff (Brougham), "were induced to think that the dogs should fight." "Then I," replied the chief justice, "am minded to hear no more of it! Call the next case."

Baron Pigott has not been long enough upon the bench to justify an estimate of his judicial merits, and he was placed under a temporary disadvantage, from having been preferred to Mr. Justice Shee. So many average lawyers and advocates, of whom people thought little or not at all, have turned out well as judges, that we gladly refrain from anticipating considerations. He is a gentleman by birth, a graduate of the University of Oxford, had a fair practice, and was member for Reading.

Walk into a nisi prius court, and you will find it crowded with an eager audience, watching and criticising every gesture of the counsel and judge. Walk into a court of equity, and nineteen times out of twenty you will find no audience besides the solicitors and their clerks, with occasionally the parties to the suit. The public, therefore, neither have nor care to have a lobby full of disciples of a lord justice, a vice-chancellor, or a master of the rolls, even when he bears the honored name of Romilly. At the first view, too, there seems no marked difference between them. They are all diligent, conscientious, pains-taking men, more or less learned, fully equal to their work—*fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum*. But we cannot pass over the distinguished holder of the great seal, the Right Hon. Richard Bethell, Lord Westbury, who exercises, and is long likely to exercise, a predominant influence over the character and prospects of the profession. He is not only the great dispenser of its honors, but he is a law reformer, fearless, enlightened, and far-seeing, who has done more to accelerate its purification and remove its practical abuses than any man living except Lord Brougham. He gave the first impulse to the slowly reviving inns of court; and it is not his fault that any one may still obtain the degree of barrister, with its rank and privileges, without any examination as to educational fitness, or any positive and satisfactory test of conduct and character.

Richard Bethell is a native of Wilts, and the son of a physician. He was admitted of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1814, and took a "double first" in 1818. He resided in the university as private tutor till he obtained a fellowship soon after which, having already entered at the Middle Temple, he began in earnest the study of the law. He was called to the bar in 1823, and received a silk gown in 1840. His superiority, when his pretensions had been fully tested, was so manifest as to prove in some sense a disadvantage to him. He had too much of his own way, especially in the court of the Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, in which his chief practice lay for a period. This judge's bearing towards him was doubtless a good deal owing to the assistance derived from his arguments; but still it was a subject of complaint amongst his competitors, and calculated to act injuriously on the very object of favor. In the other courts, including the highest, in the House of Commons, and even in the House of Lords, the most august assembly in the land, the habit of undervaluing or domineering over opponents clung to him.

[*Conclusion to-morrow.*]

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If to gain admiring eyes;
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BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above FIFE Street, on Saturday, December 31, inst.

The express ship SANCHONIATHON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

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from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier H, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

Each vessel, which will be received daily, is fitted in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at and from apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Passengers for Queenstown, Cork Harbor and Liverpool, by the first-class steamships of the Inman Line, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

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CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, January 7.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 14.
And every succeeding Saturday. St. John, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$60 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $100, $120, $130. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 113 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Southern Lines, via Delaware and Raritan canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 9 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 1248 DELAWARE Avenue

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.— FARE.
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At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
Do Do 2d Class do.....1 50
At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....1 75
Do Do 2d Class do.....1 25

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 9:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.

For Morrisville, Tullytown, Bristol, Bordentown, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Burlingtown, &c., at 6 and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows—
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6:15 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....3 00
At 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York.....2 25

The 6:30 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

For Bedford, Dunkirk, Elmira, Dhaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Great Bend, Manunka, Whitesboro, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 8:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 2:30 P. M.

For Lambertville at 5 P. M. on Saturdays only.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:45 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.

For Bloomsburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 9 WALNUT street.

WM. H. GATEMER, Agent.
December 1, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 10, and 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 3, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Jamesburg with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A bill memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.

When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 233 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
Jal-tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
" Millville at 8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7, 8 of, and 9 of A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. to Camden only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY

Will attend to all the usual business of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through with responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—N. P. R. BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.

At 9:30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 1:45 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 3:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

This train reaches Easton at 6:30 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.

At 4:30 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

At 5:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

Through Tickets may be procured at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or 1628 S. Second Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 and 10:07 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M.
Lansdale at 6:19 A. M.
Fort Washington at 2:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:30 A. M. and 1:19 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 119 S. THIRD Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
jy-19

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 7:30 down and the 5½ and 8½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7:40, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:05, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 8, 8:30, 11 of A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6:40, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 6½, 7, 7:30, 8 and 11 A. M., 1:15, 4½, 6½, and 9 P. M.

Freight train no. 452 Step at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 8, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6:40, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8:20, 9½, 11¾ A. M., 2, 3, 7, and 10 P. M.

H. R. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

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FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Rohrsburg, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Renova, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations. Arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:00 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., Pottsville at 2:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:35 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M., and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1:42 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:00 and 8:00 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:20 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning from Tuscarora at 8:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:40 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7:40 A. M., and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West can be obtained. Through tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EX

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Attack on Gordonsville—A Raid on Pollard, Florida—The Rebel Congress—The Habeas Corpus Question—The Dutch Gap Canal.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 27.

From Gordonsville.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department on Saturday night:—

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY N. VA., Dec. 24.—Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON:—Gen. FITZ LEE reports that his force which attacked LOMAX yesterday consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, under Gens. TORBERT

Gen. LOMAX was posted across the Madison turnpike, two and a half miles from Gordonsville.

The attack was unfortunately repulsed, and retired about 11 A. M., leaving some of his dead on the field.

He traveled his regular line again, to engage better, having passed Lomax's camp, twelve miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark.

Twenty-six prisoners captured at Liberty Mills on the 22d, retook a mule 18 troop hat on their retreat, were liberated.

General LOMAX's loss was slight. R. E. LEE.

The Raid on Pollard.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 27.

MOBILE, Dec. 19.—The Yankee raiders from Pensacola to Pollard destroyed all public and some private buildings, damaged the road considerably and the bridge over the Escambia was partly destroyed. Captain HENRY DE FOREST, Quartermaster, was captured. A few negroes were stolen. Yesterday our forces pursued them. A portion of his supplies and transportation were captured. The road was strewn with their dead.

There was an infantry force of another raiding party near Cook's Mills on Pensacola Railroad, destroying a number of our cavalry, and driven back several miles.

Captain SEMMES arrived here yesterday from Europe, via Matamoras.

A Proclamation by Jeff. Davis.

JEFF DAVIS has issued a proclamation stating that BENNETT G. BURLEY, now under arrest in Canada for the piracy on Lake Michigan, Acting Master of the Navy of the Confederate States, and he was authorized to capture the United States steamer *Michigan* and release the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and that the Confederate States assumes the responsibility of answering for his acts.

Confederate Congress, December 24—Habeas Corpus.

Mr. J. M. LEACH offered a resolution declaring that the writ of habeas corpus ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public interest imperatively demand it; that the people are in the midst of a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigencies exist justifying its suspension.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

The roll was called and the vote recorded as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Boyle, Branch, Clopton, Conrad, Craikshank, Dargan, Edwards, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Hanly, Harris, Ingram, Lumpkin, Lester, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Simpson, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith (Ala.), Smith (N. C.), Wickham, and Wilkinson—31.

NAY.—Messrs. Aiken, Harrison, Hatson, Stanford, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Chilton, Christian, Clark, Clarke, Conrad, Crichow, Dickinson, Dupree, Elliott, Ewing, Funsten, Grayson, Goode, Harridge, Hatcher, Hockaday, Johnson, Keeble, Kenner, Lyon, Maslen, Norton, Perkins, Pugh, Sexton, Shewmake, Speed, Swan, Triplett, Vest, Vivrett, Welsh, Wilkenson and Mr. Speaker—41.

Dutch Gap Canal.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 27.

We learn that the famous Dutch Gap Canal, for which the world has been waiting for some months, approaches consummation. The diggers have shown themselves on the north or wa l left at the upper end of the cut to keep out the river. This they are reducing to the water's edge. The reverse of the same is being done at the lower side. This done, the remaining portions are to be blown out with gunpowder.

In here many days we may expect to hear the expression and the "what next? Not much, we think. It is the opinion of many that the enemy designs the removal of the seat of w—r, so far as its principal operations are concerned, further south.

Colonel Mosby Reported Killed.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that the daring and distinguished guerrilla chief, Colonel JOHN S. MOSBY, had been killed by the enemy. The story was that he had been surrounded while dining at the house of a friend in Culpeper, and ordered to surrender; that he drew his pistol and fired upon the enemy, when he was shot dead.

But a telegram from Fredericksburg, dated the 24th, was received yesterday morning, which contradicted the report of his death, stating that he had been shot, but not mortally wounded, and was in the hands of his friends. The question of his condition is however, not yet definitely ascertained.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dec 27.*

Wounding of Mosby.

It was reported last evening that Colonel MOSBY had been very seriously wounded in an encounter with the enemy in Prince William county. He is said to have been shot through the body.

We could obtain no particulars or the affair; but as a raiding party of the enemy, composed of whites and negroes, were in Dumries on Wednesday, it is probable that MOSBY encountered them on their return to Alexandria.

At Dumries the raiders captured privates JEFF. HARDING, WM. GRAY and WM. BRAWNER, of the Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry.—*Examiner, Dec. 27.*

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Attack on Owensboro—Movements of General Lyon.

From the Louisville *Journal* we learn that the Rebel forces of General Lyon were reported to have been crossing the river at Cromwell, Kentucky, going south, on Thursday and Friday, but nothing definite could be ascertained.

The Rebels had burned the Court House at Hartford, and committed many wanton depredations throughout the country.

On Saturday, as the *Magenta* passed down by Lewisport, a considerable number of "gyrrdls" were seen on the river bank.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 26th has the following relative to the operations of a portion of Lyon's men:—

Captain Scott, of the 83d Indiana, Lieutenant Alfred Darnell, of the 127th Illinois, and Lieutenant E. H. Bronson, of the 33d Wisconsin, left Nashville on the 23d in charge of a detachment of two hundred men for Sherman's army. Arriving about dark, at Nolan's Station, the road was found to be obstructed by cross-ties piled on it. The engine was thrown from the track, and the train immediately attacked by the forces under Brigadier-General Lyon. Our party only mustered about twenty-five effective men, but they held the Rebels at bay an hour and a half. At the expiration of this time a flag of truce was sent in, and the Federal detachment, learning that nearly three thousand men were opposing them, with four pieces of artillery, and being surrounded, deemed further resistance useless, and conc uded to surrender.

They were marched by the enemy about three quarters of a mile to a church, and there paroled. The Rebels departed during the night. Our men left the next morning, and, meeting with a train about seven miles from Elizabethtown, arrived here last evening. Our loss was one missing and four wounded. The loss of the Rebels, as reported by themselves, was one killed and four wounded. Our men were stripped of all Government property in their possession, private property being respected; it being so stipulated in the surrender. Lyon with his force passed through Hodgensville yesterday, where he inquired the best road to travel to Greensburg.

On Sunday last a Rebel force under Walker Taylor appeared in front of the lines at Owensboro, and after the pickets had been driven in, sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place in forty minutes.

Picket firing continued until 5 o'clock, at which time three gentlemen crossed the river in a skiff, and came down on the steamer.

Owensboro is garrisoned by a small force of colored troops, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will fight to the last extremity.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says that from the 1st of January to the 19th of December in this year, 31,539 "Yankee prisoners" have passed the doors of Libby Prison, and 125,000 since the beginning of the war.

The Dates of Secession.

For general information we publish below the dates of secession of Southern States from the Union:—

South Carolina	seceded December	20, 1860
Mississippi	seceded January	9, 1861
Alabama	seceded January	11, 1861
Florida	seceded January	11, 1861
Georgia	seceded January	19, 1861
Louisiana	seceded January	26, 1861
Texas	seceded March	4, 1861
Virginia	seceded April	24, 1861
North Carolina	seceded May	21, 1861
Tennessee	seceded June	9, 1861

From St. Domingo.

THE REPORTED SUBMISSION OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

The *Commercial Bulletin* of Porto Rico, of December 9, says that a merchant of Porto Rico has received a letter from St. Thomas, stating that the insurrectionists in St. Domingo had submitted to the Spanish Government, but the trustfulness of such important news was doubted.

—The Indians in Minnesota have come to sue for peace, and have given up Mrs. Kelly, who was taken by them in Minnesota in 1853, at the time of the massacre, and whose fate has excited so much interest in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night *Damon and Pythias* is announced for Mr. Forrest's benefit and last appearance this season in Philadelphia. This fine play is seldom presented to the public, though no incident in history has been more frequently the subject of verse and recital. The plot is one which cannot fail to strike the sympathy of all, and Forrest's rendition of "Damon" is something to be long remembered; in witnessing his life-like portrayal of the devoted and heroic friend, one can easily see the cause of his hold on an audience, and the masterly genius that has made him, by universal accord, the greatest living tragedian. The drama is a fitting close to the brilliant season now so near at an end. The company is composed of chosen artists of acknowledged ability, and several of great merit; Madame Ponisi, Miss Grey, and Mr. McCullough are to well known to require comment. Forrest's next appearance will be at Ford's Theatre, Washington, January 2.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western appears in two characters to-night, on the occasion of her benefit; both tragedy and comedy will be submitted, and both plays of an unequivocally popular character. The performance commences with Victor Hugo's *Lucretia Borgia*, and concludes with Lemon and A'Beckett's serio-comic drama, *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. Miss Lucille appears both as "Lucretia" and as "Don Cæsar." The present engagement of Miss Western (the most successful ever performed in Philadelphia) will terminate with the incoming week. To-morrow-night *Oliver Twist* will be given for the last time, and on Monday *The French Spy* will be repeated.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.—This celebrated troupe of "stars" will make their appearance again in our city on Monday evening next. An excellent bill has been chosen, and the cast will be admirable. We hope the public will give the "Combination" a grand reception on their return. Mr. Warren and Miss Orton have been most successful everywhere, but their greatest triumph was in Philadelphia, where the tastes of the people favor the legitimate drama particularly. The entire *repertoire* of the "Combination" will be exhausted during the present engagement, and the whole stock company will assist each evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAXES ON LITERATURE.—The book publishers of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston have held a meeting and appointed a committee to procure from Congress either the repeal of the direct tax on books, or such an equalization of the taxes, that printers, bookbinders, and all others concerned in the production of a book, shall pay their share of the tax on the complete volume. As the law now stands, books, bound and ready for sale, are taxed five per cent. ad valorem. Previous to that, there have been taxes on paper, on pasteboard, on binders' board, on gold leaf, on glue, on leather, on engravings, on everything else that enters into the composition of a book, besides licenses for various persons engaged in the manufacture thereof. Atop of this comes the general tax of five per cent., which the publishers think is piling it on a little too much. It is a fact, to be proud of, that while the North is carrying on the greatest war of modern times, its citizens still find leisure, and have the inclination, to write, publish, and read books on every conceivable topic that ever interested a highly civilized race. The sale of books, on the whole, has not been so good as it was before the war; while the scale of prices, until quite recently, has but little more than sufficed to remunerate publishers.

It is not on the ground of an appreciation of their deserts that the repeal of the general tax on books should be urged; but simply because it would to some extent increase the publication and sale of books. It is good policy, as a general principle, for liberal Governments to place no more restrictions than are absolutely necessary upon the dissemination of knowledge.

MYSTERIES OF THE INCOME TAX.—Few persons appreciate the hollowness of the boasted wealth of this great city, nor can they fully believe it until they peruse the returns to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. The intelligent conductor of a peanut stand and the enterprising individual who sells twelve sheets of writing paper for four cents, will be surprised to find that in substantial pecuniary resources they stand on the same level with many of our millionaires. We find opulent families living on an income which would not pay their servants' wages, and individuals high in commercial and financial circles conducting an apparently prosperous business for a net profit which would not pay half their office rent.

One man, who was supposed to have an income of over one hundred thousand dollars, from unincumbered real estate, lives like an English nobleman, on about twenty-eight hundred dollars per year; and another supports a luxurious town-house and country-place, on the prodigious income of ninety-eight dollars and two cents, from which is to be deducted the sum of two dollars and ninety-four cents for his bleeding country. Such thrift and executive capacity are unsurpassed in ancient or modern times, and they place many of our fellow-citizens high above that celebrated individual of antiquity, who was detected flaying a parasite for his outrageous deposit and cuticle. These records of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue are like the grave; they are great levellers:—

"There side by side,
The poor man and the son of pride
Lie calm and still."

Occasionally one sees a conscientious monument of affluence, but the great bulk are there buried with a stake at their head, unrecorded and unknown, except with the brief inscription of "not a cent."

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAYS AND TO MINORS.—Otto Gottken, the proprietor of a tavern at Bridesburg, has been held to answer the charge of selling liquor to minors, and also with selling the same on Sunday.

FOUNDLING.—A male infant about two weeks old was placed on the doorsteps of a dwelling at No. 1313 S. Third street, last night.

SKATING.—The cold snap of last night made excellent skating this morning at the Philadelphia Skating Park, Thirty-first and Walnut streets.

THE DRAFT—THE BOUNTY BILL PASSED.—Both branches of City Councils have passed the bounty bill, and all that is now needed to make it a law is the signature of the Mayor. Recruiting should now progress rapidly. The Commission for the payment of the bounties will be at once organized; and nothing will be left undone to fill our quota under the last call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The various wards should set themselves to work the same as on former occasions, and with a determined pull the city can be relieved of the necessity of a conscription. The time is short, and the matter should not be delayed a single day.

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY.—This excellent association commenced its operations for the season yesterday morning. The Soup House is located at the corner of Peter's Alley and Fourth street, above Brown. During the previous year the society was instrumental in accomplishing a vast amount of good, having distributed to the poor gratuitously largely of soup, as their several cases required. By the exertions of the managers many deserving families were supplied with enough to prevent them from much bodily suffering. Particularly was this the case where there were found small children requiring special attention. The following named gentlemen compose the officers and a portion of the managers:—CHAS. J. SUTTER, President; SAMUEL T. CHILD, Secretary; I. MORRIS PEROT, Treasurer; SAMUEL JEANES, HORATIO G. WOOD, JOHN G. JAMES, RICHARD W. BACON. The managers will be thankful for contributions in money, flour, meat, vegetables, coal and clothing.

CAMP LIBRARIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—It is gratifying to know that the appeal of the United States Christian Commission for books to establish camp libraries in the army, is being responded to so generously. Quite a number of books have already been received, and the appeal of the Commission is still before the public. Persons who have an abundance of books, and all others wishing to aid in this laudable movement, should lose no time in forwarding their parcels of books to the office of the Commission, No. 11 Bank street.

THE HORN BLOWERS.—The practice so common of late on the return of the Christmas and New Year festivities among many young men and sometimes young women of this city of parading the streets with horns, and making a loud noise by blowing through them is about to be checked. Chief BURGLES will cause the arrest of persons found guilty of this objectionable practice. Yesterday morning orders were issued to the Lieutenants of Police to put a stop to this nuisance, and a sharp lookout will be kept in future for violators of the law in this respect.

ANNUAL WATCH MEETING.—The Twenty-fifth annual watch meeting of the South Street Presbyterian Church will be held on Saturday evening. The services will be of a most interesting character. During the past year this church has increased in numbers and prosperity, and the new year will be ushered in under very favorable circumstances.

REMOVAL OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Medical Director's Office and headquarters, in Walnut street, above Ninth, will be removed after the present week to the N. E. corner of Broad and Spruce streets. The property at present occupied by the Medical Director has been sold, in consequence of which the removal has been made necessary.

LARCENY.—This morning James P. O'Daniels was arraigned before Alderman Holmes of Frankford, upon the charge of stealing a lot of rope. The rope was attached to a canal-boat, and was cut off, sending the boat adrift. The rope was, after being stolen, cut into small pieces and sold. The defendant was committed for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—This morning Michael Kelley was committed by Alderman Thomas upon the charge of being implicated in the robbery of a soldier at Chesnut Hill. The soldier was knocked down and robbed of his watch and other articles of small value, none of which were recovered.

THE "FLORENCE" TRIUMPHANT.—Why the "Florence" is superior to all other *Sewing Machines*: Compare, reflect, then purchase:—

First. Its reversible feed, leading either to the right or left; its perfect reliability, never skipping stitches, and the making of four different stitches for the various kinds of work.

Second. It is almost noiseless; runs very fast; the change of the feed and stitch is made whilst the machine is in motion.

Third. It makes the lock-stitch, which has been considered heretofore the best in use. We add to that the "double lock," which makes it doubly sure; the half and full knot stitches being a perfect knot to every stitch, which is more durable than can be made by any other machine, or by hand, and in all cases leaving the stitches on both sides of the work alike.

The feed may be reversed at any point without stopping the machine. Change for the various kinds of stitches are made whilst the machine is in motion. Its stitches, for beauty, strength, and elasticity, are the wonder of all. The beauty of it is unsurpassed. No other covers so large a range of work. Sews light and heavy fabrics with equal facility, and without change or alteration of tension, thread or needle. Every family should have a "Florence." No wire springs to get out of order. Has a hemmer turning any width. The inexperienced find no difficulty in using it. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *reduced prices, much below present cost of production*; our purchases having been made *for cash, at the lowest prices of the season* we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods *new, fresh, and fashionable*, equal to any made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
BENNETT & CO.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.—Those who have not subscribed to all of their oil stock have a short time to finish up, as there will soon be no more to sell—this year. Those who have anything to do this year must be up and doing, for, as they say in the prize ring, "time up," consequently everything must be done before old Time "throws up the sponge." Now is the best time to visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price Clothing Store, under the Continental, and get a choice suit of clothing before their counters are too much depleted. Everything must be closed this week—except our umbrellas.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

HOLIDAY WEEK.—Persons in want of Photograph Likenesses should embrace the opportunity. Go early in the day, as the days are brief. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

BUY YOUR COAL of A. S. BOYER, Northern Yard, Northwest corner of Eighth and Master; or, Central Yard, No. 204 N. Broad above Vine street. Very best quality sold at both yards. Try it!

BURNDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

FALSE DELICACY.—The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant Sozodont. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these fine Instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember room, No. 413 Chesnut street.

FRESH MANUFACTURES

IN

FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR

NEW YEAR.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.
12-29-tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FAMILY BIBLES!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket BIBLES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

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MANUFACTURER,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 19 tf BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

ESPECIALLY

FANCY SILVER WARE,

Suitable for 12 3d

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE JEWELRY

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At M. BRENNAN'S

New and Elegant Store,

No. 203 N. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

HANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-1m

13 13 13

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear-Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Dia. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS,
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS,
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS.

FINE GOODS,

AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.

A large stock, suitable for Presents.

JAMES E. BROWN,

TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,

No. 708 CHESNUT St.,

12-16 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S

PATENT BABY-TENDER,

OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT THE

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.

12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

CHARLES RUMPF,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios,	Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Cabas,	Satchels,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.	

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

BAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets,

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., On Saturday Morning next, at 10 o'clock, comprising about

FIFTY HORSES,

suited to harness and the saddle,

Also a large collection of desirable new and second hand carriages, Built wagons, dearborns, etc., with which the sale will commence.

Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, etc.

Also previous to the horses a number of sleighs, sleigh bells, robes, etc.

No postponement on account of weather.

Sale of horses, etc., on Wednesday.

Carriages and harness at private sale.

12 27 2t ALFRED M. HERR NESS, Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL,

No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and imported

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE,

warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

G. RUSSELL,

12 19 6t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Castors,
Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks,

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-tf 31

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-6-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Clock Establishment,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GILD FRAMES.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

Clock Trimmings of every description 1-12-1y

BOARDING WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a lady, child, and nurse. Two furnished rooms on the second floor, with fire, board, &c., in a pleasant part of the city, accessible to street cars. Address C. R. D., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 12-26

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 30,
A GREAT SENSATION.
DEBUT OF ANNIE D'ARCY.
A YOUNG LADY RESIDENT OF THIS CITY,
who will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE
upon any stage.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
JULIA,
In Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play,
THE HUNCHBACK,
supported by
MR. F. MORDAUNT as MASTER WALTER,
and the full strength of the
EFFICIENT REGULAR COMPANY.

CARD FROM THE DEBUTANTE.

I have retired to the public interest, and have been induced by many of my friends to do so by what has been considered with favor at Mrs. Ann Arch's, more specially known as Miss Annie Lonsdale, and as such a report is calculated to bear the public favor, and further, as I will be called upon my future plans for success in my professional life, I feel that it is my duty to myself and correct this report as much as possible, stating, then, I am not Miss Annie Lonsdale, for such I never was nor ever will be connected with that lady; and while I remain (as formerly) Miss Lonsdale has appeared repeatedly before the Philadelphia public, my appearance this evening will be my first attempt upon any stage. Hoping that a generous public will give me the same encouragement as they have heretofore bestowed upon Miss Lonsdale, I am, most obedient servant, ANNIE D'ARCY.

Between the pieces Miss KATE PENNOYER will dance A SCOTCH STRATHSPEY.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the side-splitting farce,
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Selim Fanthome.....Walter Lennox.
ON TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING,
Second and Last Appearance of
ANNIE D'ARCY,
upon which occasion she will appear in Balwer's Play, the
LADY OF LYONS.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 31,
TWENTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when ALADDIN
will be presented for the last time positively.
MONDAY EVENING, January 2,
first appearance of the
WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,

Will deliver his amusing Lecture on

SUNSHINE;

OR, THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS,

Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Philad'a,

On FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst.,

AT THE

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

To be had at Marlen's, No. 609 Chesnut street, at the Book Stores, &c.

A limited number of Tickets for Reserved Seats can be had at Marlen's at Fifty Cents each. 12-29-2t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

FRIDAY, Dec. 30,
BENEFIT
AND
LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
EDWIN FORREST,
EDWIN FORREST,
EDWIN FORREST,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
AND
THE ONLY NIGHT
THE ONLY NIGHT
He will appear in his
UNRIVALLED ROMAN CHARACTER
OF
DAMON, DAMON,
IN
Banim's celebrated play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
AND
JOHN McCULLOUGH.
Doors open 6¾ o'clock. Curtain rises 7¾ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE'S THREE PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), December 30,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....J. S. CLARKE
To be followed by the comedy of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS,
Jack Cabbage.....J. S. CLARKE.
To conclude with
P. P.; OR, THE MAN AND TIGER.
Fob Buckskin.....J. S. CLARKE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

BENEFIT of the charming, young, and versatile actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will appear
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 30,
in her great character of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
THE ITALIAN POISONER.
After which, After which, After which,
LUCILLE WESTERN
Will appear as Will appear as
LON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Seats may be secured at the Box Office from 9 till 5 o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
GALA TIME AT THE CIRCUS DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK.
The great Sanfrese Family, the Nicolo Troupe, Young Nicolo, Tallen brothers, Mr. and Mrs. T. King, Messrs. Young, Charles Reed, F. H. Rolston, Kennedy, Saunders, Bachelor, and the entire troupe of artists, equestrians, acrobats, gymnasts, horses, mules, ponies, &c. &c., will appear in an entirely new, grand, great, glorious, gratifying, grotesque, gorgeous, poignant picture, peculiar, picturesque, prepossessing, pleasure-giving scenes of fascination, delight, astonishment, and joy, bringing the fascinating mansion into full play, and fully dispelling the spleen.
PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING during the Christmas week, commencing at 2½ and 7:60 o'clock.
JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE,
will be produced upon the stage on Tuesday evening, 27th instant.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6, as to size and location.
Get your tickets during the day at all times.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.

FRIDAY is THE LAST NIGHT.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
The accomplished artists,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
are compelled to announce their last two performances, it being impossible to procure a hall. Those who are desirous of witnessing this novel,
MUSICAL AND HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT,
which is visited by the elite of Philadelphia society, should not neglect the opportunity of seeing what everybody
LAUGHS, APPLAUDS, AND TALKS ABOUT.
Mr. and Mrs. Watkins interspere their entertainment with plenty of Songs, Dances, and Comicalities.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; begin at 8. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. 11*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

MATINEE MUSICALE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT 3 P. M.
Tickets, at the door, Fifty Cents each. 12 30-smis 7

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1026 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admission, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M.